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Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro were flanked by their spouses in the Minnesota House of Representatives after Mr. Mondale announced that he asked Ms. Ferraro to run on the Democratic ticket with him in November.

Mondale Names Ferraro As His Running Mate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale, the likely presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, announced Thursday he has chosen Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate. It was the first time a woman has been chosen to run for vice president on the ticket of a major U.S. party.

"I looked for the best vice president and I found her," Mr. Mondale said at a press conference at the Minnesota state capital.

"Like most Americans, she's worked hard for everything that she's achieved," he said. "She has a strong family life, deep religious convictions, and working Americans of average income will find in her a vice president who knows them and who will fight for them."

"History speaks to us today. Our founders said in the constitution, 'We the people,' not just the rich or men or white, but all of us," he said.

Ms. Ferraro, 48, said her selection "says a lot about where the country has come and about where we want to lead it."

"American history is about doors being opened," she said. "There is an electricity in the air, an excitement, a sense of new possibilities and of pride."

The Democratic National Convention opens Monday in San Francisco, and the delegates are expected to accept the Mondale-Ferraro ticket to challenge President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush in the fall campaign.

The Democratic national chairman, Charles T. Manatt, said he thought the dramatic choice might make the difference in the campaign. Recent polls have shown Mr. Mondale trailing Mr. Reagan.

But a poll taken earlier this year by The New York Times and CBS News, and another conducted last week by The Washington Post and ABC News, indicated the presence of a woman on the ticket could be of no advantage to the Democrats.

The Post-ABC poll, for example, showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they would be more likely to vote for Mr. Mondale in that event, while 15 percent said they would be less likely to do so.

Mr. Mondale had used his lengthy vice presidential selection process to expand the search beyond the traditional group of white male politicians. He interviewed three women, two black men, a Hispanic man and a white man.

His decision to disclose his choice in advance of the convention was extremely rare. He notified Ms. Ferraro by phone Wednesday. She immediately accepted the offer and flew overnight to Minnesota for the news conference.

She had mounted something of a campaign to get the post, and prominent women leaders had sought to pressure Mr. Mondale in recent weeks on her behalf.

Mr. Mondale's rivals for the nomination and other prominent Democrats praised the announcement of Ms. Ferraro as his running mate. But Republicans were quick to attack her on the issue of suitability for office.

Senator Gary Hart said, "Geraldine Ferraro would make an excellent vice presidential nominee, and her selection is a significant advance for women in American politics."

But he repeated his intention to seek the nomination at the Democratic convention.

"The selection of a running mate will give the delegates an additional opportunity to judge Mr. Mondale, but in the end, I believe the delegates at the convention will base their decision on which presidential candidate has the best chance to better," said a Latin American diplomat, who did not wish to be identified. He gets paid in dollars.

Since 1980, the U.S. dollar has had its ups and downs on the international market. It continued its rise this week, reaching record highs against most major European currencies.

Overall, the dollar has appreciated 35 percent against an index of 15 other major currencies from industrialized countries, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. That means that while Americans can make their dollars go further abroad, foreigners can buy less with their money in the United States.

For many people in the French Embassy, whose salaries are paid into their French bank accounts in France, "We've been getting less dollars, yes, much less," said Miss Spengler, the press attaché. "We generally lose. I think that so far we are earning less in absolute quantity than we did under the Carter administration."

French diplomats are allowed to transfer their money at a special "diplomatic exchange rate" set by the French Ministry of Finance, which compensates somewhat for the fluctuations, Miss Spengler said. But "the situation is tough when the dollar is high," she said. "Not everyone here is complaining, but everyone feels the crunch."

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Ferraro: A Classic Liberal Candidate But Even Her Friends Fear She May Lack Experience

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Geraldine A. Ferraro has won the respect of her Democratic colleagues in the House of Representatives since entering national politics six years ago. But her critics point to a lack of experience, notably in foreign affairs.

Even Ms. Ferraro's backers say privately that she lacks the seasoning to deal with the glare of attention that is focused on a national political figure and that her answers are often not completely thought out.

For example, in answer to a question Wednesday, she said flatly that the United States would commit troops in the Gulf if U.S. interests were involved. Walter F. Mondale, in contrast, has a carefully hedged position on the Gulf war.

Ms. Ferraro acknowledges that there is some truth to the assertion that she is, rather than her qualifications, the principal reason she was chosen as Mr. Mondale's running mate. "I would not be considered for vice president if my name were Gerald Ferraro," she has said.

But she brings some hard-nosed, old-fashioned assets to the ticket. She is a Roman Catholic and the daughter of Italian immigrants. That cannot hurt Mr. Mondale in his attempt to win back the Democrats their old New Deal working class, ethnic base.

Ms. Ferraro, 48, was born in Newburgh, New York, and moved to the South Bronx with her mother and older brother after her father died when she was 8 years old. The

big family house was replaced by a small apartment near relatives. Her mother got a job sewing in New York City's garment district.

The loss of her father was devastating. "She was sick for a whole year," her mother says. But her childhood otherwise was a normal one with tea parties and outings with the Girl Scouts.

Ms. Ferraro became bored teaching in public school, so she enrolled herself in Fordham Law School in Manhattan, going to classes at night while still teaching during the day.

She married John Zaccaro, now a successful real estate developer, after she passed her bar exam.

Ms. Ferraro practiced law from home for 13 years while rearing three children, Donna, 22, John Jr., 20, and Laura, 18.

She became a Queens assistant district attorney in 1974, specializing in prosecution of cases of child abuse, domestic violence, rape and crimes against the elderly.

"It was emotionally draining," she said. "It's a very difficult thing to look someone in the eye and tell them they have to testify, to go through the whole process."

Ms. Ferraro was ready to resign in 1978, when a House seat opened up. She jumped at the chance.

Against the advice of friends and without the support of the county Democratic organization, she entered the race and won first in a primary and then in the general election.

Ms. Ferraro is more liberal than her district, which voted substantially for Ronald Reagan over Jimmy Carter in 1980.

She supports the Equal Rights Amendment and, significantly, for a Roman Catholic from a predominantly Catholic district, she has voted for government-supported abortions for the poor and got away with it.

She voted against Mr. Reagan's economic programs, against cuts in the food stamp program, against a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, but for subsidizing home mortgage interest rates.

Ms. Ferraro's voting on global questions follows a similar pattern: she opposed the sale of early-warning radar planes to Saudi Arabia, production of the MX missile and nerve gas and giving covert aid to rebels in Nicaragua. She supports a nuclear arms freeze.

In Congress, she was a success with the men who run things. They installed her as secretary to the House Democratic Caucus, the panel which sets legislative priorities and makes committee assignments. Last year, she was named to the influential House Budget Committee.

Over her three terms in Congress, she developed a reputation as the person to call when there was a messy, intricate situation that needed patience, determination and an ability to compromise.

(NYT, Reuters, AP)

Moscow Gives Bonn Warning On Arms

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that it had warned West Germany against developing its own strategic aircraft and long-range missiles. It insisted that Bonn observe arms restrictions imposed at the end of World War II.

An official memorandum, delivered Tuesday in Bonn, asserted that the Soviet Union expected West Germany "to take this address most seriously and to weigh carefully all those negative consequences that would inevitably arise" should it take advantage of a decision by its West European allies to lift a ban on West German production of such weapons.

The West European Union, which comprises seven North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, decided last month to lift the ban, which was one of the last remaining arms restrictions imposed on the defeated Nazi Germany at the 1945 Potsdam conference.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Lomeiko, said the Western decision contradicted agreements reached by the wartime allies. He said the Soviet Union intended to act "either together with others, or, if necessary unilaterally" to make sure that these agreements were not violated.

Moscow also made representations to its wartime allies, the United States, Britain and France. Other States, such as Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, all members of the West European Union.

[West Germany replied to the Soviet statement Thursday by accusing Moscow of hypocrisy. The Associated Press reported from Bonn. A statement given to Ambassador Vladimir S. Semenov said West Germany "has given a clear, absolute and, in contrast to Soviet behavior, never-violated declaration of renunciation of force."

[Government sources said it was the first time the Soviet Union had delivered such a memorandum since the two countries signed a 1970 treaty to normalize relations. In its reply, Bonn repeated its intention not to build conventional missiles or bombers, and it said this intent had not been changed.]

According to the text of the Soviet demarche, which was made public by the press agency Tass, Moscow asserted that Bonn's assurances that it was not going to exploit the Western decision "do not change the substance of the matter."

"Whenever West Germany has had any restrictions lifted," it said, "it has used it to build up its military potential which has long exceeded the sensible defense needs of the federal republic."

"West Germany is securing the possibility to develop and deploy its own long-range offensive weapons, capable of posing a threat to the security not only of its neighbors but also of distant states," it said.

It linked "this new dangerous step" to the deployment in West Germany of NATO medium-range nuclear missiles, which it described as "strategic American first strike" arms directed at the Soviet bloc.

The demarche said Bonn's decisions were in "direct contradiction" to its public pronouncements, giving rise "to a legitimate question about the aims and direction" of West German policy.

"It should be recalled in this connection," the statement said, "that involving on the Federal Republic of Germany, as one of the legal heirs to the former Reich, is the responsibility, established by the Potsdam agreement, that no threat to neighboring states or the world

Britain Expels 2 Nigerian Diplomats, Bars Envoy for Role in Abduction

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain said Thursday it has expelled two Nigerian diplomats and ordered two Nigerian diplomats to leave the country.

The ambassador, or high commissioner, General Haidu Hananiya, had flown to Lagos on Wednesday night after meeting with British officials.

The British authorities had wanted to question several members of the embassy staff in connection with the kidnapping of Umaru Dikko, the former Nigerian transport minister, who was found drugged and unconscious in a crate at Stansted Airport, near London, September 1982. They have been given seven days to leave.

It is rare for Britain to expel diplomats from Commonwealth countries. The last such expulsion was when relations were broken off with President Idi Amin of Uganda. But Thursday's move fell short of a break in diplomatic relations and was seen by diplomatic and other observers as an effort to minimize tension between the two countries in the future.

British police have said they want to question four more people in connection with the kidnapping. They did not identify them.

Sir Geoffrey told the House of Commons that the two envoys expelled Thursday were ousted because of Nigeria's refusal to allow them to be questioned and that there was no point in keeping them in the country. If the names of the two men were to come out during the trials of four men already charged in the kidnapping, Britain's only recourse, under the protocols of diplomatic immunity, would be to expel them anyway.

There was a public outcry earlier this year when the British authorities had to let the killer of a policeman return to Libya because he had shot her from the sanctuary of the Libyan People's Bureau, as the country's embassy is known.

"The present situation is not of our making," Sir Geoffrey said Thursday, but "Her Majesty's Government is bound to take the gravest view of any evidence which appears to implicate members of diplomatic missions in serious crimes in this country."

Mr. Hananiya flew to Lagos on Wednesday night after his third meeting with Sir Antony Acland, the head of the British diplomatic service. Moses Ekpo, director of information for the Nigerian embassy, said he was being recalled for consultations.

The Nigerian government has denied any involvement in the kidnapping of Mr. Dikko, whom Mr. Ekpo has described as one of the 15 men whom the present government would most like to put on trial for corruption.

The military regime, which seized power Dec. 31 from Mr. Dikko's brother-in-law, President Shugu Shagari, has accused Mr. Dikko of stealing millions of dollars while managing the distribution of rice during a shortage.

One Nigerian diplomat and three Israelis have already been charged with kidnapping and drugging Mr. Dikko and are to appear in court July 19. The diplomat, Mohammed Yusuf, was not accredited in London, according to the British authorities. The Israelis were Dr. Lev-Arie Shapiro, an anesthesiologist, and Alexander Barak and Felix Messoud Avital, both described by their attorneys as businessmen. Mr. Barak, who lives in Lagos, has both Israeli and Nigerian passports.

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Antibodies Used in Tests To Detect Cancer Earlier

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Doctors have reported that a new technique has been used to accurately spot cancer in a patient's lymph node that was invisible through other detection methods, including direct examination during surgery.

The discovery of the cancer came by accident in experiments with the new "monoclonal antibody" technique, which sends special radioactive antibodies through the body. The antibodies seek out cancer cells and attach themselves only to those kinds of cells. Then, the radioactive "hot spots" where the antibodies have lodged can be photographed through the use of X-rays.

Performed by the Fox Chase Cancer Center and the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, the experiment was reported Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine. A woman who had colon cancer was injected with the "hot" antibodies to detect the apparent spread of the cancer from her colon to her liver. To the surprise of the doctors, said Dr. Philip J. Mouldofsky of the Fox Chase center, the tests showed cancer in a lymph node near one of her kidneys.

The node was normal size and appeared normal even when examined during surgery because the microscopic spots of cancer were still at too early a stage to be detected through X-ray techniques.

Because antibodies from breast cancer can be sent to search out breast cancer, and colon tumor antibodies can search out colon tumors, widespread early diagnosis of cancers may soon be possible with the technique, Dr. Mouldofsky said.

The technique involves taking a sample of tumor cells, putting them in mice, which produce antibodies against the cells, and then growing cells from the mice in glass dishes. The mouse cells, when fused with a kind of cancer cell that never dies, will produce cells with antibodies that attach to the specific type of cancer cell originally taken from a person, and not to other kinds of cells.

In the same issue of the medical journal, Dr. Gordon D. Luk and Dr. Stephen B. Baylin of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore reported finding in 13 patients elevated amounts of an enzyme that is associated with the formation of colon and rectal cancer.

The removal of the enzyme, ornithine decarboxylase, has already been shown to halt the growth of colon and rectal cancer in tissue culture and in animal tests, but not in humans.

Dr. Luk and Dr. Baylin said they have found that in people with intestinal polyps, a precancerous condition, the level of the enzyme is about double the level in people without the polyps.

Dr. Luk said he hoped the work would lead to a diagnostic "marker" that would allow early detection of the disease.

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Pro-Syria Groups Clash In Lebanon; 12 Killed

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Battles raged Thursday in northern Lebanon for the second consecutive day between two pro-Syrian factions. Damascus sent a special envoy to the region in an effort to end the conflict.

Police said 12 people were killed and 15 wounded in clashes in the district of Koura between followers of former President Suleiman Frangieh and the militia of the National Syrian Social Party.

Artillery, rockets and heavy machine guns were used in the exchanges, which occurred in 10 villages and the town of Amblous, the capital of the district, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of Beirut. Shells fell on the coastal highway just south of the port of Tripoli in Lebanon.

The state-run Beirut Radio said two furniture factories were ablaze

and that fire brigades had been unable to reach them because of the intensity of the fighting.

The scale of violence in the north has caused deep concern among government officials. Prime Minister Rashid Karame was on the telephone all day Thursday with various leaders to try to end the battles, Beirut Radio reported.

Officials say the fighting might spread to other areas, especially after last week's clashes in the mainly Moslem port of Tripoli, between pro- and anti-Syrian factions. Thirty-five people were killed in the violence there.

The tension in Koura also coincided with efforts by President Amin Gemayel and the cabinet to consolidate a security plan that Lebanese Army began applying in

Strong Dollar Pinching Some Diplomats in U.S.

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Danielle Spengler says she and her French colleagues have to be a bit more careful about how they spend their paychecks.

Charles Anson of the British Embassy comments on how, three or four years ago, people could save money "on a posting in Washington, but now it's more difficult." West German and Japanese diplomats agree that economic times are not as good as they used to be.

Diplomats from several countries are feeling the pinch because their salaries are paid at home, in their local currencies. When they transfer money to the United States, they get fewer dollars than they used to because of the steady rise of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies.

But these envoys, most of whom are representatives of major U.S. allies in Western Europe, with industrialized economies and strong currencies, appear to be in the minority.

The majority of envoys in the city are paid in U.S. currency at a predetermined fixed salary. Nepal, Botswana, India, Israel, Argentina, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are among the nations that follow the procedure.

"The rising dollar, if anything, gives us the same purchasing power as the Americans," said Yosef Yekov, an Israeli Embassy spokesman.

Paradoxically, diplomats from countries which are not as rich as Europeans have fared

better," said a Latin American diplomat, who did not wish to be identified. He gets paid in dollars.

Since 1980, the U.S. dollar has had its ups and downs on the international market. It continued its rise this week, reaching record highs against most major European currencies.

Overall, the dollar has appreciated 35 percent against an index of 15 other major currencies from industrialized countries, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. That means that while Americans can make their dollars go further abroad, foreigners can buy less with their money in the United States.

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The British are cushioned somewhat by the dollar fluctuations, because whenever the British pound declines in value 10 percent over three

months, a "trigger mechanism" gives embassy staff a retroactive cost-of-living increase, Mr. Anson said.

Spaniards also get compensation for their losses at the end of the year, according to the Spanish press counselor, Enrique Garcia Heredia.

The West Germans, paid in Deutsche marks at home, are also compensated for their losses, but only partially. Their compensation is computed on 60 percent of their salary, said Eberhard Heyken, the press officer, because "they calculate that we Germans do not spend 100 percent of our salaries in the U.S."

As in most Washington embassies, Americans who work at the West German mission are paid in dollars. But there are several Germans residing permanently in the United States who work at the embassy in non-diplomatic positions and are paid in Deutsche marks.

"They suffer considerably," Mr. Heyken said, because the compensation for the exchange loss is computed on only 60 percent of their salaries, although they spend all of their salaries in the United States.

Yasu Kawamura, the Japanese press officer, adopted perhaps the most philosophical outlook. Although Japanese salaries are affected by the dollar's movement, "if you look at it in the long-term viewpoint, sometimes the dollar appreciates and sometimes it depreciates, so it evens out."



François Mitterrand

Mitterrand Announces Plan for Referendums

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, seeking to head off opposition charges that his government has limited personal freedoms, announced Thursday that he would seek a constitutional amendment permitting national referendums on issues involving "public liberties."

Mr. Mitterrand also announced that the government would withdraw a bill on reorganizing France's private schools and replace it with another during special parliamentary sessions this summer.

In a nationwide address on television and radio, Mr. Mitterrand said he would propose a revision of the constitution that would allow a president to call a referendum "on the great questions that concern these precious, inalienable possessions that are our public liberties."

The change in the constitution, the president said, would be submitted to the nation for ratification by a referendum in September.

The announcements appeared to be an attempt to reverse the political momentum that has placed the government in the position of having to argue that it is not smothering personal freedoms. It has been placed in an increasingly defensive position since a demonstration by about one million people last month protesting proposed private school reorganization.

Although the opposition-controlled Senate specifically called for a referendum on the school issue, Mr. Mitterrand clearly avoided saying that this was his intention. Rather, it seemed he was prepared to make concessions to the private school supporters in a revised bill that would defuse the fierce opposition, and make a referendum unnecessary.

The risks for Mr. Mitterrand, whose term runs until 1988, did not appear unusually great. It was unlikely that there would be substantial opposition either within the

legislature or the public at large to a proposal that would widen the constitution to include the possibility of referendums on "public freedoms."

In his brief statement, the president asserted that "all freedoms are assured and none threatened" in France, and decried "outrageous campaigns" involving the personal freedoms issue directed against his government.

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In Warsaw, an Unwanted Trial

Polish Dissident Looking for Forum to Discredit Regime

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Since martial law was imposed in Poland in December 1981, letters smuggled out of prison by Adam Michnik, an adviser to Solidarity, have helped sustain hope in the outlawed movement.

Mr. Michnik is scheduled to go on trial Friday. It is a trial that the authorities tried to avoid by offering him freedom and the right to go abroad. It is a trial that Mr. Michnik demanded.

The smuggled letters by Mr. Michnik, 38, have been copied by hand, typed, mimeographed or printed in clandestine shops. They have been widely read and discussed.

The letters analyze the impasse in which the people and the government seem unable to move forward or to influence each other. They review what he sees as the mistakes of Solidarity. At times, they accuse the Roman Catholic Church of timidity in defending political prisoners.

From the prison cell he shares with three men convicted of common crimes, Mr. Michnik has continued the debate between state and society, the debate that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, tried to suppress when he ordered troops into the streets on the night of Dec. 12, 1981.

Most of all, Mr. Michnik has insisted on his day in court to answer charges that he was "preparing to demolish the system by force." Last month, the military court for the Warsaw district set the trial date for him and three others.

One of the co-defendants is Jacek Kuron, 50, who was Mr. Michnik's mentor. For 20 years, Mr. Kuron tried to democratize Poland's institutions, first from within the ruling Communist Party and then from without — from jails, factories and Solidarity meetings.

The other defendants are Henryk Wujec, 43, a physicist who was a strike leader during the emergence of Solidarity in 1980, and Zbigniew Romaszewski, 41, also a physicist, who set up Solidarity's clandestine radio station.

The four were members of a dissident group, the Workers' Self-Defense Committee, known as KOR, as well as advisers to Solidarity.

Church, party and underground sources say that the government does not really want a trial at a time when it is seeking conciliation. They say that the defendants may turn prosecutor, raising questions of law, history and honor and holding a mirror up to their accusers.

Mr. Michnik wrote from prison last fall: "The trial cannot discredit us, but it can discredit them."

The case has become an embarrassment for the government. Over the last eight months, it has been negotiating with church leaders and representatives of the United Nations to find a way to release the four, along with seven other prisoners, who are Solidarity leaders detained without formal charges.

The 11 are the most widely known prisoners in Poland. Their detention overshadows that of 500 others who, the church says, are in prison only because of political activity.

From Poland's point of view, the detention of the 11 is a key obstacle to persuading the United States to drop its economic sanctions.

The Polish leadership hoped that once the 11 were released, perhaps as part of an amnesty to mark the 40th anniversary on July 22 of the Polish Communist government, the United States would lift its sanctions and its opposition to Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund.

Thereafter, in Poland's hopes, Western credits and investment would be resumed, leading to an easing of the sense of crisis.

The Polish leadership did not, however, take into account Mr. Michnik and his refusal to negotiate with a government he considers illegitimate over an arrest he considers groundless.

Some of his thoughts were in his most recent letter sent out of Mokotow Prison. Published June 7 in Mass Weekly, an underground publication, it refers to the local elections of June 17, which the authorities sought to portray as a step toward democracy.

"Before elections were to be held, the Communists tried to involve me personally," Mr. Michnik said in the letter. "They decided to set free the 11 prisoners, people kept in cells for two and a half years under false accusations, if we would agree to give up political activity for another two and a half years or leave Poland."

"Since I have not authorized anyone to be a mediator in my relations with the wardens, since, being a prisoner, I do not feel myself called on to take part in any negotiations, since my freedom cannot be subject to any bargains, and since I want a trial where I can prove my innocence, I refused any part in the discussions. My friends responded in the same way, rejecting the possibility of buying their freedom for the price of a capitulation."

His first letter, written two months after his detention, assessed the government's declaration of martial law as an act of self-preservation.

"On the night of Dec. 12, the Communist elite decided desperately to defend its position as a ruling class," he wrote. "Its status as an elite had become endangered not only in Poland but in the whole Communist bloc. The December military coup was not intended to revive the idea of a Communist utopia. It was an anti-workers' counterrevolution, organized in the name of the conservative interests of the ancient regime."

The assessment has the tone of the old left intelligentsia, a heritage that Mr. Michnik acquired through birth. He is the son of Oksa Szechter, a prewar Polish Communist who spent time in prison. He uses the name of his mother, Helena Michnik, a historian.

Mr. Michnik studied history at the Universities of Warsaw and Poznan. He was arrested the first time during student protests in 1968 and again in 1977 with Mr. Kuron and eight other KOR organizers who were establishing links to workers' groups.

Dock Strike in Britain Intensifies; 54 Ports Closed

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British luxury liners Queen Elizabeth 2 and Canberra will not be able to dock at their home port of Southampton but will be diverted to Cherbourg, France, it was announced Thursday as Britain's dock strike spread to more ports and tightened its grip on virtually all British sea trade.

Now in its third day, the strike by more than 35,000 dockworkers has closed down about 54 ports, which normally handle 70 percent of British imports and exports that move by sea. Union officials said they were shooting for a 100-percent blockade.

The walkout, which seemed to take the British government and the public by surprise, has further heightened labor, financial and political tensions in Britain. It comes on top of an 18-week coal miners' strike that still seems far from settlement and at a time when the British pound has plunged to record low levels.

The government is raising interest rates to try to stem the pound's decline. In 1972, a 10-week dock strike cut all British exports by one-third and led to a state of emergency being declared by the former conservative prime minister, Edward Heath.

Authorities said Thursday that Britain has ample reserves of many commodities, and it might take several weeks to run out. But businessmen and the Chambers of Commerce Association were forecasting serious effects on trade if the strike goes on much longer.

"A dock strike in a couple of weeks is going to have much more impact than 17 weeks of a miners' strike," the association said.

Share prices on the London Stock Exchange dropped Thursday to their lowest level since Jan. 4, and at one point the stock index made the largest single one-day decline in the last 10 years before recovering.

On Wednesday, British banks in-



PARIS BOMBING — A bomb exploded Thursday morning outside the Paris headquarters of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, a private research center. A leftist guerrilla group known as Direct Action claimed responsibility for the attack. The bomb heavily damaged the front of the building, but no injuries were reported.

creased their prime lending rates by two percentage points, one of the sharpest single increases ever, to 12 percent, and mortgage rates are expected to go up Friday by two and a quarter percentage points.

The dock strike is an indirect outgrowth of the miners' job action. The port workers' dispute began after the nationalized British Steel Corp. used nonunion contract labor to unload iron ore at one of its plants, which was picketed by striking miners.

Aside from shutting the big ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Hull and many others covered by the main dockworkers' contract, officials from the larger Transport and General Workers Union said they would try to broaden the strike to other smaller ports.

In related developments, the National Union of Seamen said that it would move to ban cargo trucks from Britain's fleet of 24 state-run Sealink ferries that cross the English Channel.

This action reflects still another issue, because the union is seeking to challenge plans of the conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to turn these vessels over to private ownership.

While passenger service for tourists trying to cross the Channel has not been seriously affected thus far, how long that will last is uncertain, and shipping officials said the back-up of trucks at channel ports could be chaotic.

The dock strike may well have injected new enthusiasm into the miners, whose delegates to a special convention voted unanimously Thursday to continue the long and bitter walkout.

The increase in interest rates did appear to halt the slide of the pound Thursday, and in a parliamentary debate, Mrs. Thatcher blamed the industrial strikes for Britain's economic woes.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Mrs. Thatcher always blames everyone but herself for economic problems.

U.S. Suspects Moscow Of Olympics Campaign

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has said that it suspects the Soviet Union of being behind the mailing of racist leaflets to the national Olympic committees of at least four nations.

The leaflets, mailed from Washington suburbs to Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, South Korea and Malaysia, threaten violence against black or Asian athletes at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer. They bear no signatures except for a cartoon insignia of a white-robed horseman over the caption "Ku-Klux Klan."

On Wednesday, the State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said that an investigation of the mailings allowed him to issue a "preliminary opinion" that did not accuse the Russians directly but made it clear that the Reagan administration believes the leaflets were conceived in Moscow.

Mr. Romberg said that he did not know whether the leaflets had prompted any of the countries involved to consider withdrawing their teams.

"The matter is still under investigation," he said, "but we can give a preliminary opinion that the leaflet sent to Zimbabwe, of which we have the original, was not written by a native English speaker." It "contains errors in grammar and syntax that a native speaker would not make," he said.

"The thrust of the leaflets, that a threat exists for Olympic athletes from U.S. extremists, dovetails neatly with the Soviet justification for their withdrawal," Mr. Romberg said.

Russia Demands Strict Agenda for Space Arms Talks

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Thursday said it still has not received a positive response to its proposal for space weapons talks with the United States and said the serious talks would be impossible unless Washington agreed to its proposed agenda.

The latest Soviet position, distributed by Tass in advance of publication Friday in Pravda, made it clear the Kremlin was not satisfied with U.S. assertions that Washington would send a negotiating team to Vienna in September, as proposed by Moscow, without preconditions.

It made no mention of diplomatic efforts that the United States has said were under way to find a compromise between Soviet insistence on including only space weapons on the agenda of the proposed talks and the White House's desire to raise other arms issues as well.

"It is common knowledge that serious talks are impossible if it is not clear what precisely the sides are going to discuss and to reach agreement upon," Tass said. "In other words, what is needed first and foremost is the mutual understanding of the sides on the subject matter of the talks."

2 Polish Sailors Defect

United Press International

TORONTO — Two Polish sailors defected here Wednesday, a spokesman for the Polish Canadian Congress said.

Research Links Bourbon to Male Sex Problems

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Plant hormones found in bourbon have the same physiological effect as the female hormone estrogen, and may explain why heavy drinking men develop feminine characteristics, a University of Pittsburgh researcher said.

The plant hormones are found in corn, from which bourbon is made, Judith Gavalier, a research associate, said Wednesday. The findings by Ms. Gavalier and four colleagues are the latest of a 12-year series of studies on the links between heavy drinking and feminization. Earlier, researchers had found that many alcoholics suffer from impotence, loss of facial hair and lower levels of the male hormone testosterone.

In experiments, bourbon affected female laboratory rats much like estrogen, stimulating the growth of the uterus and Fallopian tubes and decreasing the rats' levels of gonadotropin, a hormone that acts on the testes or ovaries to promote production of sex hormones.

South Korean General Dies in Helicopter Crash

The Associated Press

SEOUL — General Kim Hong Ham, one of the South Korean Army's top three field commanders, was killed Thursday in a helicopter crash, the Defense Ministry announced.

Three other men aboard the aircraft died and three were reported seriously injured in the crash, which occurred about 125 miles (200 kilometers) southeast of Seoul.

26 Bombs Explode in Corsica

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — Twenty-six bombs exploded Wednesday night in Corsica, bringing to about 300 the number of bombings this year on the French island.

Mr. Frangieh is the only leading Christian Maronite who has been consistent in his support for the Syrians. In 1976, when in office, he invited Syrian troops to come to Lebanon to help him against an alliance between Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese leftists, who were fighting his regime.

Mr. Frangieh fell out with other Maronite leaders when his eldest son, Toni, was killed six years ago in a raid by the Phalange Party.

New Fighting In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Beirut and its suburbs during the past week.

Private radio stations reported that Mr. Frangieh's militia, the 600-member Marada Brigade, attacked the offices of the National Syrian Social Party and ordered the occupants to surrender. The party's defenders were putting up stiff resistance in the main square of Amnion, a mainly Greek Orthodox town, the radio stations said.

Mr. Frangieh's private radio station, Voice of Free Unified Lebanon, said the Marada Brigade acted decisively against those seeking to cause unrest in the north. The station, based in the mountain resort of Ehden, accused unnamed Israeli agents of fomenting sedition.

The National Syrian Social Party, in a statement released to the press, accused a relative of Mr. Frangieh of mounting the attacks and said the Marada Brigade did not observe a cease-fire arranged Wednesday night.

According to accounts in the Beirut press Thursday, the fighting broke out when two National Syrian Social Party officials were stopped at a roadblock manned by pro-Frangieh gunmen. They were reportedly shot, wounded and detained.

A special Syrian emissary, Brigadier General Mohammed al-Kholi, arrived Thursday in Ehden and held a two-hour meeting with Mr. Frangieh in what Beirut Radio said was an attempt to end the violence.

General Kholi is adviser on security matters to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, whose friendship with the Frangieh family goes back many years.

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Mondale Chooses Ferraro As Running Mate on Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

whole country will have the chance to know Gerry Ferraro and to appreciate her extraordinary ability."

"She is extremely well qualified," he said, "and her selection is a tribute to the thoughtful and careful search process undertaken in the past five weeks by my president-to-be, Walter Mondale."

President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he was "looking forward to running against the Democratic ticket," but declined to comment on Mr. Mondale's choice of Ms. Ferraro.

Later, on a trip to Kentucky, Mr. Reagan was asked if he did not see Mr. Mondale's decision as historic. Mr. Reagan replied, "Yeah, like appointing Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court."

Republicans were quick to criticize the choice. A spokesman for the Reagan campaign, John Buckley, congratulated Ms. Ferraro, but added, "The question here is not gender, it is qualifications to be president."

"When you compare the qualifications of a three-term congresswoman from New York City with that of a man who came close to winning his party's nomination, who has wide foreign policy experience," he said, "Geraldine Ferraro

just does not stack up against Vice President Bush."

Mr. Reagan's transportation secretary, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, said in a television interview that the choice of Ms. Ferraro was designed to provoke interest in Mr. Mondale's campaign.

"He has been far behind in the polls, also in terms of the issues, the vision of the future," she said. "The Democrats don't have the hearts and minds of the American people this time around, and I think this is a dramatic move designed for that very purpose."

Phyllis Schlafly, a leading figure in campaigns against the Equal Rights Amendment, called Ms. Ferraro an "advocate of the radical feminist movement" who would hurt the Democratic ticket.

Earlier this year, Maureen Reagan, the president's daughter, had warned that a Democratic appointment of a woman might hurt the women's movement in the United States. If the party lost in November, she argued, the loss would be blamed on the presence of a woman on the ticket.

Ms. Ferraro's husband, John Zaccaro, a real estate developer, said from their New York City home that he fully supported his wife's candidacy.

"She's terrific," he said. "We're going to do what we have to do to win." (AP, UPI)

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Several of Jackson's Positions Ruled Him Out, Mondale Says

By Milton Coleman
and Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale said Thursday that the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's positions on several issues had ruled him out as a vice-presidential running mate.

But Mr. Mondale, in a television interview, stopped short of repudiating Mr. Jackson, as several Jewish leaders had recommended.

In a conciliatory statement, Mr. Jackson said that Mr. Mondale's decision "does not do any injury to our relationship."

Mr. Jackson created a political squall when he said in a Los Angeles Times interview Tuesday that if Mr. Mondale were serious about naming a black as his running mate he would have had Mr. Jackson at the head of his list.

In the interview, Mr. Jackson also complained that he felt victimized by Jewish leaders who want "to make me a pariah" and "attempt to separate me from the masses."

He also condemned what he called the "Aryan arrogance" of the press and attacked "white women" in the National Organization for Women for appropriating his demand that the Democratic Party ticket include a woman.

Mr. Mondale, in comments

made before his announcement Thursday that he had chosen Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate, said: "I intend to pick the best person I can find who's compatible, whose selection speaks for my vision of our future, and there are sufficient differences between Reverend Jackson and myself that I can't do that."

Mr. Mondale's press secretary, Maxine Isaacs, cited Mr. Jackson's support for a Palestinian homeland, his willingness to hold negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and his call for a 20-percent cut in the U.S. military budget.

Ms. Isaacs said that Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson "share some common objectives in terms of domestic policy."

"He's not going to write anybody out of the party, including Jesse Jackson," she said of Mr. Mondale. "But at the same time he feels that these statements are quite offensive." Ms. Isaacs declined to specify which statements Mr. Mondale found distasteful.

She also strongly hinted that Mr. Jackson was developing a credibility problem with the Mondale campaign because of an apparent pattern of controversial published statements, followed by disclaimers and then other similar statements.

"We'd been saying we'll take him at his word," Ms. Isaacs said. "He says he wants a unified convention. He says he wants a Democratic election victory in the fall. But it becomes increasingly difficult."

Mr. Jackson said later that Mr. Mondale had telephoned him at his home Wednesday because "he did not want me to be blind-sided" by television interview. Mr. Jackson said he and Mr. Mondale had a "good and healthy conversation... about the vice presidency and about the convention," which is to be held next week.

"I am not offended to be rejected," Mr. Jackson said. "We do have different points of view, and I respect our differences. The positive side is that in order to be rejected, you first must be considered, and ours is a struggle for consideration."

Latest Poll Results

Mr. Mondale trails President Ronald Reagan by seven percentage points in a new Washington Post-ABC News poll. The Washington Post reported Thursday.

The findings from a poll conducted July 5-8, are substantially different from two other national polls conducted about two weeks earlier.

A Gallup Poll in late June showed Mr. Reagan with a 19-point lead over the former vice



Jesse L. Jackson

president; a New York Times-CBS News poll taken at the same time showed Mr. Reagan ahead by 15 points. Those surveys caused some observers to say that the bottom had fallen out of the Democrats' campaign even before the party had officially selected its presidential nominee.

The latest Louis Harris poll, however, showed Mr. Reagan leading by just eight points.

Polls at this early stage are not regarded as very meaningful in predicting the outcome of an election but the findings still could be of major political importance.

The findings show the Democrats with a decent chance against Mr. Reagan could spark enthusiasm and unity among convention delegates, and the tone set at national conventions is widely regarded as important in subsequent election campaigns.

Reagan Stresses Need To Reconcile Social Goals and Conservation

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan angered environmentalists Wednesday by saying that the nation was making progress toward cleaner air and water but that conservation interests must be reconciled with other "legitimate social goals."

"Quality of life also means a good job, a decent place to live, accommodation for a growing population and the continued economic and technological development essential to our standard of living," Mr. Reagan said at a ceremony marking the release of a White House report on the environment.

His comments, made on Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River on the second of three days of events designed to soften criticism of his environmental policies, drew angry response from environmentalists and a sarcastic "counter-report" from Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a Democratic presidential candidate.

"If Teddy Roosevelt were alive today," Mr. Hart said, "he'd strongly object to having his name linked with Ronald Reagan's policies of protecting polluters instead of the environment."

William D. Butler, director of the National Audubon Society, a conservationist group, called the ceremonial signing of the White House report, written by the Council on Environmental Quality, "an extraordinary event."

"The president tried to abolish that council," said Mr. Butler, who attended the ceremony. "He cut the budget from \$3 million to \$700,000. He cut personnel from 50 to 12. He fired everybody, including the secretaries."

For the last three years, environ-

mentalists have criticized the council's annual reports as politically motivated. Last year, the nonpartisan Conservation Foundation started issuing its own annual reports on environmental trends, citing a need for "reliable, credible, objective data."

Mr. Reagan echoed the theme of this year's report, released to the press later with his signature.

"We must and will be responsible to future generations, but at the same time let us remember that quality of life means more than protection and preservation," he said, quoting Roosevelt as saying "Conservation means development as much as it does protection."

The president did not mention toxic waste or acid rain, two issues central to heated environmental controversies that have plagued his administration. He said his administration has made progress in cleaning up the environment.

"By almost any measure," Mr. Reagan said, "the air is cleaner now than it was when the Clean Air Act was passed 14 years ago. We've also seen improvement in the quality of surface water all across the country."

"Now, some are ignoring the progress that we've made in just the last few years in this," he said. "But it has continued, and it has been made."

Mr. Reagan suggested that environmental progress may be more difficult as "economic expansion and the development of new industries... intensify the competing demands on our national resources."

"We can best serve the interests of the American people and generations yet to come," he said, "by seeking to harmonize competing interests and to reconcile legitimate



President Ronald Reagan, standing in front of a statue of Theodore Roosevelt, was applauded by William Mills, a member of the Council on Environmental Quality, after he presented a White House report on the environment.

social goals. In doing these things, we'll be a trusted friend to both the environment and to the people."

Environmentalists disagreed sharply. "The president can't outflank three and a half years of anti-environmental actions behind a three-day Howdy Doody public relations tour," a Friends of the Earth official, Bob Chlopak, said.

Mr. Reagan repeated a remark he made a day earlier during a visit to Tilghman Island, a Chesapeake Bay fishing village, saying "pres-

ervation of our environment is not a partisan challenge."

But Marian Edey, director of the League of Conservation Voters, characterized Mr. Reagan's comments as "the start of the candy-and-flowers season" and said that her group had formally endorsed Walter F. Mondale, the likely Democratic Party nominee, for president.

"This is the first time in 14 years that we will be actively campaigning against an incumbent president," she said.

Ex-Guerrilla Says Salvador Rebels Armed By Nicaragua

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former Salvadoran guerrilla commander who was captured in Honduras says that virtually all the arms received by the rebel units he led came from Nicaragua.

The former guerrilla, Arquimedes Canadas — known in the rebel movement as Commander Alejandro Montenegro — also bolstered on Wednesday the Reagan administration's disputed assertions that Salvadoran guerrillas have their headquarters in Nicaragua. Mr. Canadas said that he went there secretly in 1981 and met with his top commander, the Nicaraguan Army chief of staff and four Cuban advisers.

Mr. Canadas, 29, said in an interview that in 1981 and 1982 guerrilla units under his command in San Salvador and north of the city received "99.9 percent of our arms" from Nicaragua.

This contradicts what several guerrilla commanders, including Mr. Canadas, said in interviews at their mountain base near the Guazapa volcano in February 1982. Armed with U.S.-made M-16 rifles, the Salvadoran rebel commanders said their weapons were either captured from government forces, bought on the black market or purchased directly from Salvadoran government officials. Only one acknowledged having gone to Nicaragua and none said they had been to Cuba.

But Mr. Canadas said Wednesday that he had been under orders from his guerrilla commander in chief to give false information in 1982 by saying that the arms were captured or purchased when in fact they had come from Managua by truck across Honduras into El Salvador.

Mr. Canadas, who was captured in August 1982 by Honduran Army units in Tegucigalpa while en route to Nicaragua, said he had gone to Cuba once and to Managua twice to meet with Joaquin Villalobos, commander in chief of the People's Revolutionary Army.

The People's Revolutionary Army is the largest of five guerrilla forces linked together under the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.



A soldier watches over a freight train after it was stopped by a mine near Guazapa while en route to San Salvador, the capital. None of the train's six crewmen was injured. The guerrillas have declared a sabotage campaign against traffic in eastern El Salvador.

Mr. Canadas, who has been under a death sentence by Salvadoran guerrilla forces since accepting an amnesty from the Salvadoran government, was under a round-the-clock security escort arranged by the U.S. State Department. He also appeared Wednesday at a White House briefing on Central America for supporters of President Ronald Reagan.

He gave a long account of his personal falling out with Mr. Villalobos over what he said he saw as the increasing Cuban domination of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement starting in mid-1980.

Last year, Reagan administration officials who had been embarrassed when a Nicaraguan publicly recanted statements given to the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, said they had checked out information provided by Mr. Canadas and were satisfied that it was reliable.

His current availability to news organizations, arranged indirectly by the State Department, is an apparent effort to buttress the administration's charges that the Salvadoran guerrilla movements get aid and direction from Nicaragua.

Mr. Canadas said that in 1981 and 1982 urban commando and 200 guerrillas under his command in Guazapa received monthly arms shipments from Nicaragua that

were trucked across Honduras, hidden in false panels and floors. He said the trucks moved through the normal customs checkpoint of Las Manas at the Nicaraguan border with Honduras and the checkpoint of Amantillo at the Honduran border with El Salvador.

Since his capture, U.S. officials have said that the Honduran authorities put on major efforts to halt the relatively open flow of arms traffic on Honduran highways. U.S. military officials now contend that the outside arms flow comes from Nicaragua on nighttime air drops or in canoes or power boats operating in the Pacific coastal waters between Nicaragua and El Salvador.

U.S. Report Held Up

A Reagan administration draft report, arguing that Nicaragua still ships arms to Salvadoran guerrillas, is getting a second look from officials who fear it will not convince critics of the claim, according to The Associated Press.

The 35-page report was prepared by the State and Defense departments. It maintains that military shipments, with Nicaraguan collaboration, continue to flow to El Salvador by sea, air and land.

Nicaragua's alleged support for the Salvadoran guerrillas has been central to Mr. Reagan's assertion that the Salvadoran government is

the target of external Communist aggression and to justification for covert CIA aid to rebels fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Administration officials privately predicted the release of the report in May, but a June 1984 date on the draft sent to Capitol Hill, and then said it would be issued last week.

But a State Department spokesman, Joseph Reap, said Wednesday that "there's no delay. There's never been a promise of a date. We always said we hoped to have something."

While the report says it relies "primarily upon evidence available throughout Central America and elsewhere in the public record," State Department officials, speaking anonymously, say the public information is supported by still-secret U.S. intelligence.

But one senior State Department official, who spoke on the condition he not be identified, said that, as written, the report does not provide the "smoking gun" that would provide the public with the proof of the administration's allegations.

He is understood to have argued that it not be released because it would only raise further doubts about whether the administration really knows whether the Sandinist government is supplying arms to the rebels.

Americans Abroad Urged to Apply Early to Vote

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Federal voting officials are urging Americans abroad to submit applications to vote in this year's presidential election as early as possible. They also say that early registration indicates that this could be a record year for overseas participation.

Last month, the Federal Voting Assistance Program reported that spot checks of local election officials showed a 55 percent to 60 percent increase in registration and requests for ballots compared to this time in the 1980 presidential election year.

"The figures thus far this presidential election year are very encouraging," said Henry Valentino, the director of the voting assistance program.

U.S. Envoy to Vatican Keeps Posts on 2 Boards

By Leslie Maitland Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William A. Wilson, ambassador to the Vatican, was permitted to retain positions on the boards of two corporations when he was raised to that rank in January, according to State Department officials.

The State Department was unable to provide any other example of an ambassador who had been granted such an exception from the general policy requiring ambassadors to step down from directorships in profit-making companies.

The corporations are Pennzoil and Earle M. Jorgensen, a California steelmaker.

Gary Davis, acting chief counsel of the Office of Government Ethics, said Mr. Wilson had been permitted to retain the positions because his corporate functions would not interfere with his duties as ambassador and because he was

In 1980, 26 percent of overseas Americans voted as opposed to 20 percent in 1976. There is no direct count that separates votes of overseas citizens, but officials of the Federal Voting Assistance Program estimate that about 350,000 of them voted in 1980.

If there is a similar increase this year, it would raise the voting percentage to about 42 percent, or to about 600,000 or 700,000. In past elections, the national turnout in the United States has been between 50 percent and 55 percent.

Officials of the voting assistance program said that overseas citizens who wished to vote should use the Federal Post Card Application that is available at all embassies and consulates and from voting assistance officers on U.S. military bases.

The post card should be sent to the election officials in the district in which the voter lived when he or she last resided in the United States. Addresses of local election boards are contained in the Voting Assistance Guide. All embassies, consulates and voting assistance officers should have a copy of this guide.

Voting assistance officials, while noting that most states will not accept requests for ballots before a given date — the dates vary and are listed in the voting guide — urged overseas voters to get their applications in as early as possible.

This would provide enough time for a ballot to be mailed overseas, marked and then mailed back for the election.

Under the 1975 Overseas Voting Rights Act, U.S. citizens abroad

over 18 years of age have the right to vote in federal elections. The law guarantees that citizens exercising this right will not incur an additional federal, state or local tax liability.

Mr. Valentino urged Americans who have any problem in voting to notify the Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Room 1B457, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C., 20301.



William A. Wilson

national criminal investigations. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which held hearings on the nomination, was advised of the Wilson exception in a letter in January from the Office of Government Ethics.

NATO Reassesses East Mediterranean Defense

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is moving to review its defense arrangements in the eastern Mediterranean region, where some NATO officials and military analysts believe Warsaw Pact forces could pose a significant air and naval threat.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, said recently that the region, which embraces Italy, Greece and Turkey, is exposed to Soviet-bloc forces that could blockade sea routes throughout the area, including tanker routes, and neutralize NATO forces and bases.

Mr. Spadolini has scheduled a meeting of the Western European Union in Rome in October to review defense arrangements in the region. The meeting will be part of a NATO reassessment of its strengths and weaknesses in relation to the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Military analysts have long felt that the vulnerability of the NATO position in the eastern Mediterranean more than balances any gains in the balance of forces in southwestern Europe. Thirty-four Soviet, Roumanian and Bulgarian divisions and about 700 fighter-bomber and ground attack

aircraft are available for Warsaw Pact operations in the Mediterranean's eastern basin.

"The range of some of the modern Warsaw Pact aircraft," a NATO report said, "is such that they have the potential to operate anywhere in the Mediterranean, endangering the security of sea lines of communications which are of vital importance to the NATO nations in the Southern Flank."

On land, Greece and Turkey field 25 divisions, mainly infantry, which, according to NATO, are outnumbered in tanks and artillery. The report said the two countries together deployed 4,000 tanks and 4,600 guns compared with the Warsaw Pact's 11,000 tanks and 11,300 guns.

To reach a true estimate of NATO capabilities, intelligence officers say, the situation in the south should be balanced against the findings of a recent alliance study.

It found that there are 115 Soviet and Warsaw Pact divisions deployed for action in Europe, compared with a 1982 estimate of 173. NATO, fighting a defensive war, would have 88 divisions, provided reinforcements from the United States reached the area in time.

The difference between the 1982 and 1984 estimates is due, NATO sources explained, to the omission of the Soviet divisions in the six western military districts of the So-

viet Union. Intelligence now estimates that these divisions usually are no more than a headquarters and a single company or battalion.

But in comparing ready divisions, intelligence sources emphasized that while Warsaw Pact divisions have fewer men than those of NATO, they contain about the same number of heavy weapons. One conclusion is that in a short battle a Warsaw Pact division would be able to hold its own against a larger NATO division.

Increases in the numbers of the Soviet Union's sophisticated weapons are likely to continue, analysts add. The Defense Intelligence Agency estimates that the Soviet

Union spent 3 percent to 4 percent more on sophisticated arms last year than it did in 1982. The most significant increases were in high-performance fighters, including the MiG-31 interceptor, the MiG-29 air superiority fighter and the Sukhoi-26 ground attack aircraft.

"The impact of the NATO report is weakened for some analysts because it does not include the armies of France and Spain. Although France withdrew from the integrated NATO military command in 1967, the assumption of Western governments has been that, in the event of a Soviet attack on Western Europe, French forces would stand beside NATO armies."

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Terrorism Is Spreading

In a brazen operation last week, a political exile in London was kidnapped, drugged and jammed into an air crate labeled as diplomatic baggage. But the culprits were not working for Libya's Colonel Qadhafi; they were apparently agents of the Nigerian military regime led by General Mohammed Buhari, a man with a moderate reputation. And held as accomplices were three citizens of Israel, where terrorism is the foulest political word. What bitter evidence that terrorism is not just a disease of the most despised ideologies!

Terrorism is spreading and threatening civilization everywhere. From Rangoon to Athens to Rome, Paris and London, these are days of the jackal. The very norms that civilized nations invented to resolve their disputes — diplomatic courtesies and immunities — are being exploited for primitive vendettas.

Sadly, despite all their cries of alarm, civilized nations have failed to agree on even the simplest steps to deter terrorists and punish governments that sponsor and harbor them.

At last month's London summit talks, the industrial democracies said they were "disturbed" by the ease with which terrorists move across boundaries, and they promised closer coordination in intelligence. That, however, remains only a pious aspiration. There is no centralized file listing known terrorists or fugitives like Mehmet Ali Agca, who wandered freely through Europe before he shot the pope. Security services board their secrets. Except

for random "red notices" distributed by Interpol, there is no real pooling of information.

The London declaration pledges cooperation in expelling known terrorists, including those disguised as diplomats. After the Libyan Embassy in London was turned into a lethal bunker by such "diplomats," Britain urged the democratic countries to blacklist them out of their embassies. Washington expressed interest but still has no official opinion. Instead of feasible and practical measures, the Reagan administration advocates making it a crime for a U.S. citizen to "act in concert" with terrorist organizations. But that only affects association with unpopular groups, without striking at acts of terror. Nor does it even try to distinguish between helping terrorism and rebellion.

These are not easy problems. No one, for example, has found a satisfactory punishment to fit a bizarre crime like the abduction of Umaru Dikko, the Nigerian exile. If Nigeria is guilty, its embassy could be closed, but Britain would still have to deal with Africa's most populous nation. Britain can expel any guilty "diplomats" and even try their accomplices; but what if these turned out to include an arm of the Israeli government?

The odium of exposure remains the best available response to these outrageous acts. But more effective remedies are needed, particularly by the most open and therefore most vulnerable societies.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jackson Is Overdoing It

Jesse Jackson's candidacy is not going gently into any good night. As is his right, he is going to the convention to see his name placed in nomination, to see his delegates vote for him and to speak to the nation. A year ago none of those things seemed likely to happen in San Francisco. But Mr. Jackson aims to do more. He insists that he is not threatening the Democrats with disunity, and points out that he has never spoken of a "walkout" from the Democratic Party. But he threatens things that amount to a withholding of support.

He insists that he will send a "signal" to his constituency about the "degree of support" they should give the Democratic ticket this year, and that the signal will depend on the "fairness" with which he is treated at the convention. The threat is that if the Mondale forces do not treat him as he thinks they should, Jackson enthusiasts will not register new voters and urge others to vote in November. Moreover, Mr. Jackson talks ominously of running "independent Democratic" candidates in various races. Such a tactic, as he notes, has the same potential as his proposal to abolish runoff primaries: to allow a minority candidate, often a Jackson follower, to win. It also has the potential of splitting the Democratic vote, to the great benefit of Republicans.

Mr. Jackson, we think, is entertaining these ideas because, as a practical matter, he cannot credibly threaten to disown the Democratic ticket. He knows that the minute he withholds support or even indicates lukewarmness, he will be under attack from any number of black politicians for betraying black people's interests by helping the cause of Ronald Reagan.

He knows also what a CBS-New York Times poll confirms: that the constituency he claims is not irrevocably his. The poll showed that Mr. Mondale is preferred over Mr. Jackson by most black voters. Including many who voted for Mr. Jackson; they have made their point and they now want to get down to the business of ousting Mr. Reagan. There is something plaintive in Mr. Jackson's assertion that his entire constituency is waiting for his "signal" before deciding what to do in November.

There is something plaintive as well in Mr. Jackson's *Realpolitik* arguments that attention must be paid to him. The way he is treated, and reacts, can affect black turnout. But it is obvious that Mr. Jackson is an electoral liability as well as an asset. To many of the voters without whom the Democrats cannot win, Mr. Jackson is a scary figure, in a way that many other black politicians are not. The thought may have crossed some Mondale strategists' minds that they are better off without the hands-raised, smiling pose that Jimmy Carter tried so hard to get from Edward Kennedy in 1980.

All of which is not to say that Mr. Jackson cannot remain a major figure in national politics. He can. But it is not likely that he will remain the cynosure of as many eyes as he has been these last six months or that he will remain what he would clearly like to be — the sole voice of the mostly black Rainbow Coalition he has mobilized in the primaries this year. Mr. Jackson, as he wobbles from confrontation to conciliation, has the look of a man who fears that his moment has passed and is looking for a way to prolong it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Thatcher 'Falling on Her Face'

[Margaret] Thatcher's second government is [gradually becoming] Britain's most inept since the war. The mishaps, mistakes and omissions which have characterized its first full year now have ministers in difficulty with farmers, miners, peers, local authorities, EC allies, even City financiers. Nothing seems to be going right and what goes wrong is increasingly portrayed as somebody else's fault — a sign of ministers losing their grip. Mrs. Thatcher, apostle of strong government and emphatic leadership, still holds the helm, but the rudder is taking on a life of its own.

The government's strengths are still considerable. Its economic strategy is at bottom sound. The new government has a radical chancellor, a reformist home secretary and is producing new thinking on education, transport, health and the social services. Privatization and deregulation are continuing. Nobody doubts Mrs. Thatcher's sense of direction.

Yet Mrs. Thatcher has lost her ability to move in that direction without slipping on a banana skin and falling on her face. She looks alarmingly like Harold Wilson in the closing years of his 1966 administration.

— The Economist (London).

The Iron Lady seems to be making mistake upon mistake. Clearly the glorious days of the

Falklands conflict are long gone and the strikers are likely to prove tougher than the Argentinians. For Mrs. Thatcher, just as for other leaders, the dollar and interest rates are insurmountable obstacles at present.

— Le Monde (Paris).

A 'Tide of Reform' in China

A strong tide of reform is sweeping across China. It has been so especially since the May session of the National People's Congress when Premier Zhao Ziyang singled out the need to step up reforms in the urban areas and for a further opening up to the outside world. Deng Xiaoping rightly noted that the world today is an open world and that it would be impossible for China to build up the country behind closed doors. The opening-up policy will enable China to update and improve her productive forces by absorbing advanced technology and management methods.

It has been shown that reforms in agricultural management, with the peasants having more say in how to farm the land, have led to higher yields, increased productivity and speedier development. But further agricultural growth will be hampered unless corresponding reforms are made in trade, transport, manufacturing and other sectors.

— The China Daily (Beijing).

Democratic Calculus, or Why Mondale Could Win

By Fred Block and Jerry Jacobs

PHILADELPHIA — The Democrats can win in November. This is not a pipe dream but the conclusion from a careful consideration of some revealing numbers.

The common view that Ronald Reagan is bound to win re-election results from uncritical evaluations of national poll data and misunderstandings about the 1980 election. Opinion polls that show Mr. Reagan substantially ahead of a Democratic opponent will not necessarily convert into an electoral victory.

In 1980 Mr. Reagan carried many states by slim margins. If we adjust the state-by-state figures for the sizeable 1980 vote for John Anderson, for the emergence of the gender gap and for increased electoral participation by blacks, it is easy to foresee a Democratic victory next November. There is even the ironic prospect that a conservative president might win the popular vote but lose the election in the Electoral College.

Our analysis begins with the assumption that Jimmy Carter's performance in 1980 is a minimum baseline for a 1984 Democratic campaign.

Mr. Carter was burdened with economic failure, the Iranian hostage crisis and his personal style. The Democratic nominee will not have these liabilities and will be able to blame Mr. Reagan's incumbency for many of the country's problems.

While some who voted for Mr. Carter in 1980 will certainly switch to Mr. Reagan in 1984, those switches could be more than counterbalanced by the large number of traditional Democratic voters, many of them blue collar and from union households, who supported Mr. Reagan but are now bitterly opposed to him.

For victory, a candidate needs 270 electoral votes. In 1980 Mr. Carter carried six states and the District of Columbia with a total of 49 electoral votes. Those states — Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island and West Virginia — appear safe for the Democrats.

But there were also quite a few states in which Mr. Anderson's vote played a significant role. It seems plausible to assume that in 1984 the Anderson vote, which was dispropor-

tionately a women's vote, will go Democratic. Mr. Anderson's themes — the environment, compassion, fiscal integrity and women's rights — are all Reagan weaknesses. If the Anderson vote is divided 75-25 between the Democrats and the Republicans, then the Democrats gain another 76 electoral votes in Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont and Tennessee.

In 1980 Mr. Reagan received 47 percent of the women's vote; 43 percent went to Mr. Carter and 10 percent to Mr. Anderson. Using 1980 as our model, and after redistributing the Anderson vote, Mr. Reagan ends up with 49.5 percent of the women's vote, while the Democrats get 50.5 percent. This is a much stronger Republican vote among women than indicated by either the 1982 election returns or some recent polls.

If we make the modest assumption that Mr. Reagan would take only 45 percent of the women's vote in 1984,

another 10 states fall into the Democratic column: Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin. This brings the Democrats' electoral vote to 259.

Historically, black turnout as a percentage of all eligible black voters has been low. In many parts of the country only about a third of voting-age blacks cast ballots in 1980. Since the Jesse Jackson campaign and other events have energized the black electorate and increased voter registration, it seems plausible to predict a substantial jump in the percentage of blacks who will vote. If we assume a 10-percent increase, Louisiana and Missouri go Democratic, pushing the Democratic nominee over the top.

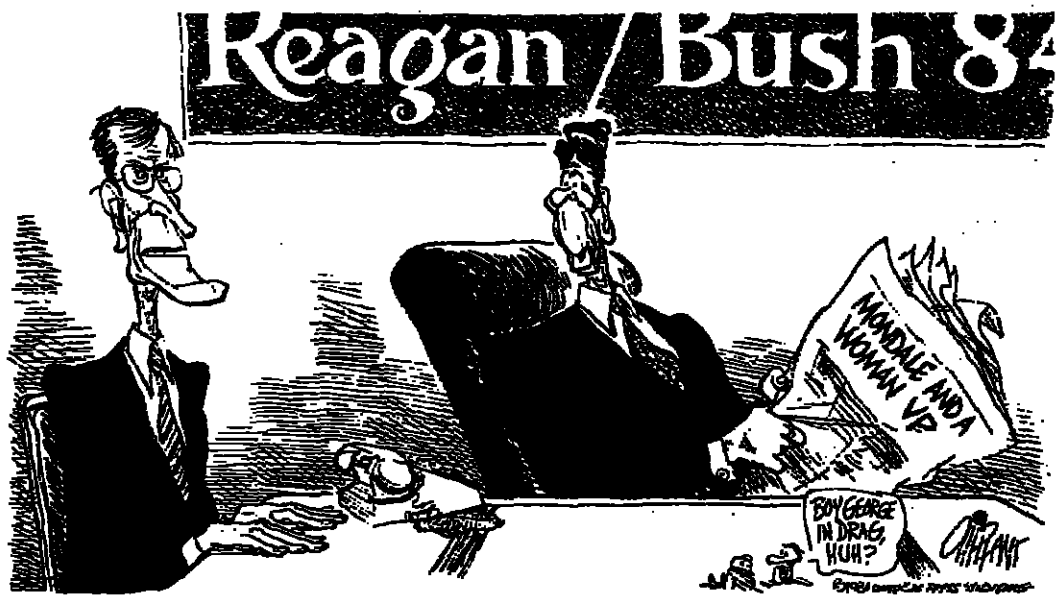
If we assume a 20-percent increase, the Democrats could also take Ohio, Virginia and Oregon, resulting in a total of 322 electoral votes. Moreover, when all of these calculations

are taken into account, the Reagan victory margin in such major states as California, Texas and New Jersey becomes quite small. In short, as far-fetched as it might sound at the moment, there is a distinct possibility of a Democratic landslide.

Whether the outcome is a narrow Democratic win in the electoral college, a Democratic landslide or Mr. Reagan's re-election depends on how the campaign unfolds. A backluster and uninspired Democratic campaign could fail to hold even Mr. Carter's 1980 vote totals. Moreover, Democratic success with the Anderson voters — who bear a remarkable geographical and demographic similarity to the Hart constituency — cannot be taken for granted.

Still, the electoral arithmetic suggests the votes are there for a Reagan defeat, whatever the polls say.

The writers are sociology professors at the University of Pennsylvania. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



Terrorism Again: A Few Things to Do About It

By William E. Colby

WASHINGTON — Terrorism is having yet another revival as a major political issue. President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz have denounced state-sponsored terrorism and insisted at the economic summit meeting in London that the industrialized democracies collaborate better to bring this under control. Debate is raging over the implications of the Italian prosecutor's report on the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, which implies that the Bulgarian government, and perhaps even the Soviet government, were behind the attempt. A bill has been submitted to Congress that would impose criminal sanctions on Americans assisting or training terrorists identified by the secretary of state. Behind these problems looms the nightmare of possible nuclear terrorism.

This concern is hardly new. We heard much the same unease and the same call for a definitive remedy after the PLO's attack on the Munich Olympics in 1972, the Red Brigades' kidnapping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978, the attack by the Japanese Red Army at Lod airport in Israel in 1972 — and so on, back to concerns about the Bolsheviks in the 1920s. None of this concern is unwarranted, but we should beware of alarmism and unrealistic hopes for a comprehensive solution.

In fact, the more grave the terrorist threat, the more certain it is that it will be suppressed before it causes serious disruption, threatening the state or the public order. Today the Red Brigades are impotent, the Bader-Meinhof gang in West Germany has been suppressed and the Japanese Red Army is hardly existent. The extensive terrorist actions in the 1960s by the Montoneros in Argentina and the Tupac Katari in Uruguay were brutally but effectively suppressed by the military of those countries. India's crackdown on the Sikhs is the latest demonstration of a state's ability to crush such a threat to its authority.

Besides, in most cases the drama of terrorism grossly exaggerates its real effect. Irish Republican Army terrorism has made essentially no progress against British rule in Northern Ireland. Che Guevara's romanticism brought concern over possible mass insurgency in Latin America but little change in its political or social systems. Certainly the Symbionese Liberation Army and the Weathermen had little effect upon the ordinary citizen's life in the United States, compared

to many social problems that Americans tolerate with equanimity — such as the 23,000 Americans who die each year from misuse of handguns, or the 25,000 killed by drunken drivers.

What exactly is terrorism? It is a tactic of indiscriminate violence used against innocent bystanders for political effect. It must be distinguished from the selective use of violence against

Success can be achieved only if the public supports the effort.

the symbols and institutions of a contested power, which is unfortunately a norm of international life. The difference is critically important.

Without it there is no way to distinguish "your" terrorist from "my" freedom-fighter, or aid to terrorists from covert support of friendly forces like the Nicaraguan contras, or counter-revolutionary fighters. Aid to friendly guerrilla forces, from the American colonists to the Afghans today, is a regular part of the international contest, whereas the indiscriminate use of violence can be denounced on a solid moral basis.

We probably cannot eliminate terrorism, but we can take steps to contain it.

Intelligence is the first arm of defense against the terrorist, identifying him, his cause and his supporters. Such intelligence can provide tips about general plans or specific tactics that can lead to the frustration or capture of the terrorist. Along with the careful accumulation and collation of data, it may often include exchanging information with friendly nations and occasionally launching risky and difficult missions to infiltrate terrorist groups.

This requires resources. It also requires that the intelligence services not be hamstringed by their operations by great public exposure or excessive legalistic restraints. The innocent citizen must be protected from excessive government intrusion, but legislative and judicial supervision can provide reasonable protection.

The second major step to protect against ter-

rorists involves security practices that make their task more difficult. The barriers around public buildings, the electronic screening of crowds, irregular schedules for multinational executives and effective police work can all be carried out with minimum inconvenience to the public but maximum deterrence against the terrorist.

But finally — and this may be the most important rule for any government hoping to protect itself and its citizens from terrorists — success can be achieved only if the public supports the effort. The difference between a public that reports evidence of terrorists to the authorities and one giving covert support can mean the entire difference between success and failure.

In this, international public opinion can be enormously important. The international rejection of the South American tactic of "disappearance" severely weakened the governments practicing it. Death squads in Central America have made it difficult for foreign friends to support the governments in some of those nations.

The best way to ensure public support is to insist that the rule of law be fully applied in the fight against the terrorists. The French use of torture in Algeria in the 1950s was widely repudiated by French public opinion, greatly undermining what had been a successful strategy.

Why is the rule of law so important? The most successful tactic against the guerrilla or terrorist is to recruit him, not shoot him. To do that he must be confident that he will benefit from any amnesty that is offered, and will be subjected only to a coherent rule of law.

The terrorist also must be turned from his belief that violence can advance a cause valuable to his compatriots by a demonstration that a better result lies in the programs and policies of a government determined to ameliorate the lot of its people and to treat even its enemies with justice, even if this must be stern in some cases.

If terrorism is the indiscriminate use of force against innocent bystanders, a government resisting terrorism must be discriminate in its own use of force to ensure the safety of its bystanders.

The writer was CIA director from 1973 to 1976 and is now senior adviser to international Business-Government Councilors, a firm that analyzes risks for possible investors abroad. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Two Ideas to Help Sharpen Economic Forecasting

By Charles Wolf Jr.

SANTA MONICA, California — How reliable are the predictions about future budget and trade deficits, higher interest rates, economic "overheating" and resumed inflation that we read about every day? Not very. Consider a few examples:

At the start of 1983, both supply-side and Keynesian models predicted modest economic growth for the year. The Council of Economic Advisors' initial forecast for 1983 was between 1.5 and 2 percent; the forecasts of the Congressional Budget Office, Data Resources, Wharton, Chase and a number of others were half again larger. The actual 1983 rate was above 6 percent, more than double the consensus of the principal forecasters.

In July 1983, after three quarters of the fiscal year had elapsed, the Reagan administration's forecast of the expected budget deficit for fiscal 1983 was \$212 billion; three months later the actual deficit turned out to be \$195 billion. For the current fiscal year the administration forecasts a deficit of \$178 billion. But, according to estimates by private forecasters, the deficit is likely to be about \$160 billion — at least 10 percent less.

In March, the Department of Commerce's "flash" estimate of the first quarter's real growth rate for GNP was 7.2 percent, but the actual rate has turned out to be 9.3 percent — a 29-percent error.

Such examples could be multiplied many times. But even small forecasting errors can have large effects. Consider the stock market's violent reactions to forecasts of higher interest rates and inflation.

Forecasters err out of ignorance,

not partisanship. Errors are made by supply-siders as well as Keynesians, by both government and business forecasters, by academics and research firms, by Republicans and Democrats. While economists talk mostly about macroeconomics (the economy as a whole), what they know most about is microeconomics (the determination of prices).

What should we do about forecasting? The answer is a combination of common sense and piety.

The common sense is that economic forecasts should be taken with plenty of seasoning: not ignored, but certainly not taken too seriously; and the more distant the forecast, the less seriously it should be taken. The piety is that the forecasts should be improved, mainly by replacing macroeconomic ignorance with microeconomic knowledge. This is bound to be a slow and difficult process, but two simple improvements could be made easily and quickly.

The first would be to present forecasts as ranges (together with an indication of the uncertainty applying to different parts of the range) rather than as point estimates. It is absurd for the Treasury to forecast, as it has, a 1984 federal budget deficit of exactly \$177.7 billion. Economic forecasts should convey at least as much information about the true uncertainty of the estimates as is conveyed in standard weather predictions.

For example, "forecast and cooler with a 40 percent chance of showers" suggests a formula of this sort: "GNP growth rate of 5 percent, with a 50 percent chance that the rate will be 2

percent lower." This is easy to do with current computerized macroeconomic models. Forecasts are rarely presented this way because modelers are reluctant to admit the uncertainty surrounding their forecasts. Users of the forecasts should insist that this reluctance be overcome.

A second improvement would be to keep a "batting average" for each of the principal forecasters, as a regular and continuing record. Scoring could be based on annual forecasts of several key indicators: GNP growth, inflation and the budget deficit, among others. One point could be assigned to each forecast that is no more than 5 percent from the actual

year-end value, with pro-rated reductions depending on how far the forecast is from the mark. The score would be kept by government agencies, by research firms or by the news media — but not by the forecasters.

A scorecard would help to inform the unwary public about the best and the worst, as well as about how bad even the best are. It would also tend, over time, to improve forecasting. The market would assure that the better forecasters survive and the others look for another line of work.

The writer heads the Rand Corporation's research program in international economics and is dean of Rand's graduate school. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Discerning the Terrorist

Regarding "A Sharper Definition of Terrorism" (July 2) by Charles Maechling Jr.

Violence can only enjoy the political offense privilege if it is the "ultima ratio," the last resort, with the burden of proof on the offender that other, peaceful means have failed.

Thus the PLO or the IRA, which could have used diplomatic or parliamentary means but have resorted to violence, are terrorist organizations. The Nicaraguan contras, or the Italian and French resistance fighters in World War II, have had no other means to fight tyranny but by force. Hence their acts must enjoy political privilege, and they are not terrorists.

It is therefore easily determined who is a terrorist, and who aids or abets a terrorist. Whether the final determination should be left to the discretion of the executive or the judicial branch is highly controversial. The U.S. administration's proposed legislation on terrorism tends to view it as political and imposes the deci-

sion on the secretary of state. Europeans are divided, with the Swiss favoring the predominance of the law.

PAUL K. CARTER, Ascona, Switzerland.

Don't Hurt Its Feelings

In response to the news that insulting the IRA has become expensive (American Topics, June 11):

Seems like I remember seeing this somewhere before... Ah, yes: the federal prohibition on humorous remarks at airport security checks. The year 1984 isn't falling on us from above but seeping into our boots, as on a stroll in the bannyard.

HENRY J. TYSZKA, Njancina, Chad.

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سكيا في الامل

Smuggled Letter Details Offering in East Timor

Best Describes Famine, Repression Indonesia Tries to Crush Rebels

By Peter Wise
Washington Post Service

BON — Indonesia shows no sign of relaxing its military campaign in East Timor despite a letter smuggled to the island detailing the famine, repression and the loss of freedom as the Indonesian government tries to crush rebels.

The letter, smuggled to Lisbon, Portugal, by a Timorese exile, describes the situation in East Timor as a "hell on earth" where the Indonesian military is committing "atrocities" and "repression" against the Timorese people.

The letter, dated Feb. 11, 1984, was smuggled to Lisbon by a Timorese exile, who is now in the United States. The letter describes the situation in East Timor as a "hell on earth" where the Indonesian military is committing "atrocities" and "repression" against the Timorese people.

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wounded Indonesian soldiers home each week.

In his letter, Father Belo described widespread jailings, with 600 imprisoned in Dili alone. "They are going to be tried in military courts," he wrote. "Other people have disappeared. We do not know if these courts are impartial or if there are defense lawyers."

The priest account was confirmed by Western sources monitoring the situation in East Timor who said several hundred suspected Fretilin sympathizers are thought to have been sentenced this year by secret military courts. The reports named two men who were sentenced to 17-year prison terms because of their connections with the guerrillas.

Recently arrived refugees, who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisals, said the wave of arrests and increasing repression were causing large numbers of people to flee the towns for the mountain strongholds where Fretilin is based. Many said they intended to side with the guerrillas.

In the early years of the conflict, many civilians sought refuge in the bush with Fretilin but were later urged by the insurgents to return to their homes because they were falling victim to bombings and food shortages.

Father Belo also described what he called "public judgments," where people thought to have contacts with Fretilin were "killed in front of other inhabitants by knife, cutlass and by beating with sticks."

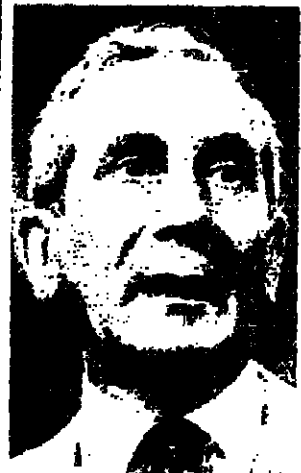
Raymond Patriarca, 76, Dies in U.S.; Was Called a Boss in Organized Crime

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Raymond L.S. Patriarca, 76, the reputed boss of organized crime in New England for more than 25 years, died Wednesday of a heart attack in Providence, Rhode Island.

Law enforcement officials said Mr. Patriarca controlled a web of illicit activities that spread across New England, including loan sharking, numbers lotteries, trafficking in marijuana and cocaine, vending machine rackets and the smuggling of immigrants.

In 1963, Joseph Valachi, a gangland figure turned informer, included Mr. Patriarca among such figures as Joseph Bonanno, Carlo



Emilio Castro

Church Council Elects Minister From Uruguay

Reuters

GENEVA — The World Council of Churches elected the Reverend Emilio Castro, a Methodist minister from Uruguay, as general secretary on Thursday, replacing the Reverend Philip Potter.

Mr. Castro, 57, a former staff member at the council's Geneva headquarters, was one of three contenders for the post, which falls vacant because of the retirement of Mr. Potter, 62, a Methodist minister who held the job for 12 years.

The decision was made by the council's central committee of 145, which is meeting here. The council groups more than 300 churches representing 400 million Protestants, Orthodox and other non-Roman Catholic Christians.

Drought in Kenya Frays Government's Nerves

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — The clouds at dawn are gray and heavy and people say, without conviction, "Perhaps it will rain." Then, as the morning unfolds, the sun burns off the clouds and the frail hopes that had come with them, until, by noon, the grayness has gone.

In Kenya, a one-time model of African development, and the United States' main regional client, the year has two benchmarks — the short rains from October to November, and the long rains, a deluge from March through May.

This year, the long rains did not come and the skies have remained barren.

Kenya, thus, has joined the growing list of African countries hit by drought, and it has done so in a way that exposes the raw

nerves of the nation and illustrates the vulnerability of countries in the Third World to capricious weather.

Apparently because of its own reticence about its drought, Kenya does not figure in the latest statistics issued by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization showing that, of the 24 African countries in need of food aid this year, several in southern and central Africa will need much more than they did last year because of three successive years in which the rains have failed.

Until June 19, the Kenyan government did not publicly acknowledge the crisis, seeking to restrain debate among its constituents that could have led to panicked thoughts of starvation and hardship.

On that day, however, the authorities asked foreign governments and aid agencies, including the United States, for assistance in

paying for about 1.5 million tons of corn and other cereals with a commercial market value of \$250 million. And there, the story went beyond the economics of empty fields and stunted crops.

"The government is very, very nervous indeed," a foreign specialist said. The reasons, he said, are various.

It has barely been two years since President Daniel Arap Moi survived an attempted coup that shattered the country's self-image as a haven of peace and prosperity. Only in recent months, and with U.S. and international financial support, has the nation emerged from a profound economic crisis.

At the beginning of the year, the foreign specialist said, the president's position was "looking good." Kenya had satisfied conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World

Bank for support and, with the unpredictabilities faced by countries that sell their products to the industrialized world, tea and coffee prices had improved. Then the drought brought a fear of unrest.

"When there is no maize for us," a gardener named John said, referring to the white corn that provides a dietary staple, "the people say the big men have taken it and put it aside or sold it to outsiders." By "big men" he meant those in government and private business who form the wealthy elite that has been synonymous with Kenya's style.

Often, in recent months, there have been shortages in the stores that have been attributed by the government to hoarding.

Robert Ouko, the minister of labor, was quoted Monday as alleging that some senior government personalities were involved in illicit food deals and hoarding. He did

not identify them, but many Kenyans privately retell stories of high-level dealings in food.

The potential for deprivation because of the drought and its allied woes seems profound. Masai tribesmen, who calculate their wealth by the animals they own, have been forced to sell cattle for slaughter because there is no good grazing.

In a normal year, the state slaughterhouse butchers an average of 6,000 cattle a month. This year, the average figure so far has been 16,000 as ranchers seek to turn their cattle into money before the animals die of thirst. Milk will be in short supply, too, a foreign specialist said, and factories are slowing because of the lack of water.

"If the short rains fail," an official with close knowledge of the crisis said, "Kenya will need food aid into 1986."

UN Conference Pledges Funds for African Refugees

The Associated Press

GENEVA — A 114-nation conference on aid to African refugees has concluded with pledges of funds that would cover about 40 percent of 130 developmental aid projects worth more than \$360 million.

Sources at the conference, organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said nations and nongovernmental organizations had agreed to give \$130 million to nations confronted with an influx of African refugees.

Additional programs calling for about \$155 million in aid, to be applied directly to the refugee problem by the commission, will be organized as a result of the conference, the sources said.

Fourteen nations had sought developmental aid totaling \$362 million to help provide facilities for the estimated 2.6 million refugees. The numbers are growing because of drought in some areas, flooding in others and continued strife on the continent.

The conference, called the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, ended Wednesday.

Saudi City Has 5-Car Families

Reuters

JEDDAH — There are nearly five cars to a family in Saudi Arabia's commercial capital of Jeddah, the highest ratio in the world, according to a study by the King Abdulaziz University.

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Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,174	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2
AT&T	1,174	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2
GE	1,174	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2
AMC	1,174	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2
...

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,105.98	1,114.72	1,105.18	1,105.18
Comp	1,105.98	1,114.72	1,105.18	1,105.18
...

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1,105.98	1,114.72	1,105.18	1,105.18
...

Thursday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 36,059,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 37,546,000
Prev. consolidated close 104,567,259

Tables include the nationwide prices
to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries				
Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
AMEX	1,105.98	1,114.72	1,105.18	1,105.18
...

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NASDAQ	1,105.98	1,114.72	1,105.18	1,105.18
...

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AMEX	1,174	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2
...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
21	13 1/4	AAR	2	21	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
22	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
23	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
24	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
25	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
26	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
27	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
28	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
29	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
30	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
31	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
32	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
33	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
34	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
35	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
36	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
37	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
38	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
39	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
40	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
41	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
42	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
43	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
44	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
45	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
46	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
47	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
48	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
49	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
50	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
51	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
52	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
53	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
54	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
55	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
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57	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
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61	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
62	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
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64	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
65	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
66	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
67	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
68	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
69	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
70	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
71	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
72	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
73	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
74	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
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78	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
79	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
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82	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
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88	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
89	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
90	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
91	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
92	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
93	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
94	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
95	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
96	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
97	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
98	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
99	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
100	13 1/4	AMC	1	20	71	29 1/2	29 1/2	+

N.Y. Stocks Fall to 4-Week Low

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell to a four-week low Thursday when three rally attempts faltered on Wall Street's reluctance to invest in a climate of high interest rates.

"People are focusing on earnings potential and there is no room for disappointment," said William Dailey of Montgomery Securities, San Francisco, referring to ITT's surprise dividend cut. "ITT showed you all you need to know about that on Wednesday."

High-technology stocks came under attack following a DataQuest Inc. survey that showed orders for electronic connectors and semiconductor devices had declined. But takeover issues managed to attract some attention.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 3.98 to 1,104.57, the lowest level since it finished at its 1984 low of 1,086.90 on June 15. It plunged 18.33 Wednesday, the worst loss since it fell 22.82 on Feb. 28.

Declines topped advances 944-495 among the 1,948 issues traded. Volume totaled 86 million shares, down from 89.5 million traded Wednesday.

The slower pace indicated many megabuck investors stayed on the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's post-market report that showed that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$1.6 billion in the latest statistical period. That left it just below the Federal Reserve's target for the first six months of the year.

Of the broader money measures, M-2 rose \$13.7 billion in June and M-3 was up \$20.3 billion in the month.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<td>PE</td><td>Stk.<td>Close</td></td></td>	Yld. <td>PE</td> <td>Stk.<td>Close</td></td>	PE	Stk. <td>Close</td>	Close
...

PICASSO & PROFITS

On August 9th, 1982, BARRON'S mused... "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work." Their gloom was shared by the N.Y. TIMES which commented on August 15th; that "The bottom has not been reached, steel-willed optimists may be about to throw in their towels." At the time BARRON'S and TIMES were exhaling pessimistic projections our researchers remained resolute, advising readers, to "buy into weakness" predicting (while the Dow was under 800) THAT THE DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750.

Looking back can be as useless as having Picasso paint Easter eggs; the past is prologue, the epilogue has yet to be written. The dynamism of Shakespeare's Prospero will catapult the Dow beyond 1500. People with his philosophy caress potentiality and purpose, value and meaning; power, intelligently utilized for the private and public good.

Since late 1981, C.G.R. has made 273 "buy" recommendations; all but 14 subsequently advanced. As contrarians, we also focused upon "short sales"; bloated equities that were mesmerizing the "Street". Approximately 92% of the "shorts" ultimately sagged, among them APPLE COMPUTER, which we categorized as a "LEMON" at \$56, or COMMODORE, which C.G.R. "attacked" at \$60. Current quotes? APPLE \$27, COMMODORE \$28. Our forthcoming letter probes the mood of the market, highlighting shares that may be gobbled up by predators, as was PETROLANE (\$20) which C.G.R. selected as a "choice morsel" for a take-over a few months at the \$12 level. In addition, our analysts review incubating corporations which offer the duality of low-risk and arithmetically progressing earnings; emulating other once "anonymous" special situations that escalated more than 400%.

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March	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Stk.	Close
1959	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
1958	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
1957	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
1956	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
1955	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
1954	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
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1948	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
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1785	100	90	Interco	1.00	10.00	211	211
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Japan Planning to Enter Satellite-Launching Field

TOKYO — Japan plans to enter the satellite-launching market by building a rocket with its own technology, a Science and Technology Agency official said Thursday.

He said agency's space development council will develop the H-2 rocket capable of launching two-ton satellites into orbit 36,000 kilometers (22,300 miles) above earth.

Japan's determination to build the rocket without relying on U.S. technology is a central part of the plan, he said.

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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

July 13, 1984

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Glyndebourne's 50 Years of Opera in a Stately Home

by R. W. Apple Jr.

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — John Christie was an eccentric, strong-willed millionaire landowner, a former science master at Eton, who married Audrey Mildmay, a soprano who had sung with the Carl Rosa opera company, the rather tattered troupe then struggling to keep the operatic flame burning in England. They lived at Glyndebourne, a manor house tucked into a particularly verdant fold of the Sussex Downs, a few miles from the Channel. In the twilight of empire, the grand aristocratic flourish was still alive and well in the land, and John Christie decided to add a little opera house to his country seat so Audrey could sing there.

Almost by chance, he was able to secure as his music director the German conductor Fritz Busch, who had been music director of the Staatsoper in Dresden, who had left his homeland because of the rise of Hitler and who took the job, he later confessed, because he thought the first season at Glyndebourne would also be the last. (His brother, Adolf, the violinist, emigrated to the United States and founded, along with his son-in-law, Rudolf Serkin, the Marlboro School of Music.) With Busch came Carl Ebert, as producer, a German actor and stage director and a protégé of Max Reinhardt, and Rudolf Bing, a Vienna-born concert and artists' manager who had worked with Ebert in Berlin, and whose journey would take him to the Edinburgh Festival, as artistic director, and the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

That was in 1934, and the fledgling troupe — the Glyndebourne Festival Opera — produced two operas by Mozart, "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Così fan tutte." In many ways, they represented a revolution. They were sung in Italian, in a day when they were still being sung in German in Vienna and in English in London; they were full of minutely studied musical and dramatic detail, the result of painstaking rehearsal; and they made a point of carefully integrated ensemble singing rather than focusing exclusively on the stars (among whom was Miss Mildmay).

"Of course," the eminent philosopher Sir Isaiah Berlin wrote in a recent essay, "Munich, Vienna, Covent Garden have served Mozart nobly, and above all Salzburg, then and now. But I wish to testify that for me, and I believe I speak for a good many of us in this country, the idea of what an opera by Mozart is and can be, was altered — indeed, transformed — by Glyndebourne and it alone."

Fifty years have passed, a global war has been fought and standards of operatic production have risen everywhere. But Glyndebourne remains (dare one say it) unique. This summer "Figaro" and "Così" Glyndebourne's all-time favorites are once again on stage in Sussex, the ideal of an integrated company survives untroubled, and the Christie family remains, still living in the big house and still in charge of the festival, in the person of John and Audrey's son George, who is also 50 this year and whom Queen Elizabeth II recently knighted in homage to Glyndebourne's half-century.

There is much more to Glyndebourne than the productions themselves (and the cynics like to say that most of the wealthy patrons who go there are not really all that interested in Mozart and Rossini). Bernard Levin, the critic, calls the place "the enchanted garden." Above all, there is the sense of timeless occasion — the afternoon trip down from London on the train or by car, men in dinner jackets and women in long dresses at lunchtime, the pre-curtain picnic in the walled gardens adjacent to the theater, and especially the picnics in the broader lakeside gardens during the 75-minute intermission. Carrying wicker hampers, folding chairs and tables, wine coolers and all the other paraphernalia of the quintessentially English picnic, the openers eat their dinner while black-and-white cows watch from the pastures around them. I have seen silver candelabra on some of those tables, and whole partridges and sides of beef, and England being England, I have seen people trying to eat with a fork in one hand and an umbrella in the other. One night I even saw a woman in a chiffon evening gown and rubber boots.

But just as the tennis is good at Wimbledon and the racing good at Ascot, two other social fixtures of the English summer, the opera is good at Glyndebourne, and the people in charge are never lulled into thinking that they are staging a garden party. The people in charge, in addition to Sir George, are the Dutch conductor Bernard Haitink, the musical director; Sir Peter Hall of the National Theater, the artistic director, and Brian Dickie, the general administrator. Hall is responsible, as it happens, for four of the five productions on view in Sussex this summer, rather more than usual. They are "Figaro," in a production first seen in 1973; "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," by Monteverdi, new this year; "Così," first seen in 1978, and Benjamin Britten's "Midsummer Night's Dream," first seen in 1981. The fifth opera, also new this year, is Richard Strauss' "Arabella," staged by John Cox.

"The thing that makes Glyndebourne different," Hall said in a recent interview, "is that they give you time. People here care very much, they try hard, like amateurs in the old sense of the word. We rehearse for weeks, not days, and anyone who wants to sing here must stay here — none of this jetting in and out that so destroys productions in many houses. We don't do instant opera."

Although the pay is very low (Hall estimates that a singer earns a tenth as much at Glyndebourne as for a similar engagement at Salzburg, for example), the tradition of careful preparation, as well as the ambience of the place, the interweaving of professional and personal lives in a bucolic setting, lures good voices here. Many use their stay to learn new roles that they will sing later in major capitals. An example is Maria Ewing, the Detroit-born soprano who is Hall's third wife; she will sing Carmen here next summer before doing the role at the Met. Ewing, who is singing Poppea here this year, said she found the atmosphere at Glyndebourne ideal — "serious but never heavy, relaxed but never casual, even if it seems so."

Glyndebourne began with Mozart and has stayed with him. But over the years it has added Strauss, Rossini (especially under Vittorio Gui, who succeeded Busch) and others; it broke new ground with a series of Baroque operas by Monteverdi and Cavalli, a series brought to a climax this year with "Poppea," all conducted by Raymond Leppard. Hall now plans to move on to Verdi, a composer more associated with the grandeur of huge stages than with the intimacy of Glyndebourne. He argues that the Italian's early and middle works were in fact written for theaters about the size of the one here, which seats 830, and says he hopes to "strip away some of the usual grandiloquence while maintaining the genuinely heroic qualities."

Like many of his predecessors, he speaks feelingly of the possibilities available to a director when the audience can "see the eyes of the actors" and thus relate directly to the emotions that they portray. Ever since it began, Glyndebourne has had a reputation for discovering young singers. Among those who sang here early in their careers, before they gained international renown, were Elizabeth Söderström, Luciano Pavarotti, Birgit Nilsson, Joan Sutherland, Mirella Freni, Ileana Cotrubas and Janet Baker. Baker started in the chorus. The tradition continues, as it must, for the festival cannot afford to pay the prices demanded by the international superstars (although some still return, such as Söderström and Frederica von Stade and, in 1987, Lucia Popp).

Of late, it has looked to the United States for much of its talent because, as Brian Dickie commented, "It is a tremendously fertile hunting ground, with good young singers in great profusion, far better trained than most of those one hears in France or even in Italy." This summer, three of the six singers in "Così" are American — J. Patrick Raftery, Carol Vaness and Delores Ziegler — and every opera has at least one. Dickie wonders whether "our Anglo-American axis may be getting too strong."

"On our very best night," the administrator said, "you will hear performances on a par with the best in the world. Most nights, we fall a little bit short. But our average, I think, is very, very high."

The day has long since passed when Glyndebourne was the extension of one man's wallet. John Christie personally met the entire prewar deficit of about £100,000 — £140,000 at the current exchange rate but vastly more then. Today, every performance is sold out and there is no deficit, even though Glyndebourne is the only opera house in Europe that gets not a penny in government subsidies. It meets 92 percent of its costs from the box office and other direct sources, including the bars. The other 8 percent comes from corporate sponsorship and gifts. On the whole, says Dickie, "We are happy to depend upon our own success, because it means we can do things on our own terms, at our own pace, without having to put up with people who design to give us two days of rehearsal time."

But it also means that ticket costs are high; an orchestra seat costs £38 (about \$55), which in British terms is a great deal of money. Glyndebourne is often attacked as the province of an elite, which it most surely is. Almost 85 percent of the tickets go to the 5,000 individual members and 250 corporate members of the Festival Society — there is an endless waiting list for memberships — and that means there are only about 125 for the general public for each performance.

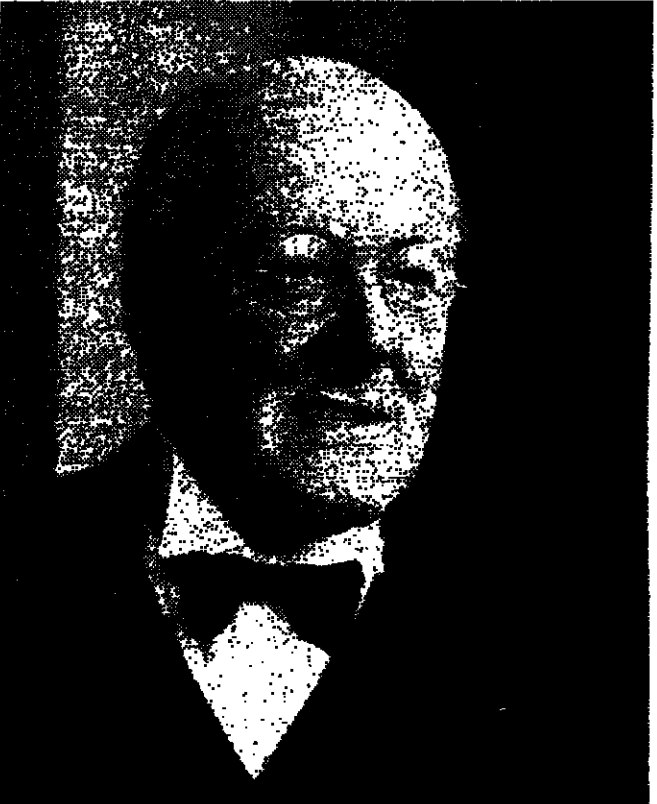
Sir George Christie recognizes that the character of his audiences explains his lack of subsidy from the Arts Council, the agency that distributes government subsidies. He says he would welcome Arts Council money if he could get it, but adds: "They would make me lower my ticket prices so that they wouldn't be seen to be subsidizing the rich to come here, and if I lowered my ticket prices that would rob us of as much revenue as I would gain from the government grant." As long as the economic base of this country holds up, he said with confidence, "There is no reason whatever for Glyndebourne failing to continue indefinitely on the same basis as we operate today."

Why has Glyndebourne never been duplicated elsewhere? "I haven't the vaguest idea," replied Christie, a self-effacing man whom every member of the company calls by his first name. "But I do think you need a family, because that keeps it from becoming too institutional." The lack of the heavy institutional hand is nicely symbolized here in Sussex by the fact that there are no trash bins in the gardens; the picnickers take away every cork, every bit of aluminum foil, when they pack up to return to the opera house after the intermission. ■



Intermission, outside the theater at Glyndebourne.

Guy Gurney



John Christie, the festival's founder.

The Last Speaker Of a Rich Language

by John-Thor Dahlburg

BANDIRMA, Turkey — Only one person now stands between the Oubykh language and oblivion. When Tefvik Esenc, now 82, disappears, linguists say that what is currently the world's rarest living language will become a dead one.

A century and a half ago, the tongue belonging to the Caucasian group of languages was spoken by as many as 50,000 Oubykh tribesmen in the Caucasus valleys east of the Black Sea. Now a frail farmer in Turkey is the last known speaker, and language scientists have beat a path to Esenc's hamlet in Asia Minor to record his every word.

"Because Oubykh today is just one man and he will one day disappear, all of this fuss may appear trivial, even useless," said Georges Dumézil, a member of the Académie Française, who has studied Oubykh and other Caucasian languages for more than 50 years. "But from a scientific point of view, each and every language has great importance."

For scholars and researchers like Dumézil, Oubykh's fascination lies in its extreme variety of sounds, or phonemes. English has about 30 different phonemes, compared with more than 80 for Oubykh, including four different pronunciations of the twinned letters "sh."

There are 82 consonants, but only three vowels. Transcribers have had to use both Latin and Greek letters, plus some signs of their own invention, to capture the wealth of sounds.

"Oubykh is doubly interesting, first because only one person still speaks it, and second because there is that huge number of phonemes," said Dr. Luc Bouquiaux, deputy director of the Paris-based Laboratory for Languages and Civilizations of Oral Tradition.

It was the French center's 40 researchers who identified Oubykh as the world's rarest language — "unquestionably the rarest because there is only one man who can speak it," Bouquiaux said. It is also "among the richest, if not the richest, language we know in terms of the sounds you have to make to speak it," he added.

Oubykh's decline started with the exodus of the Moslem herders and farmers from czarist Russia in 1864, after the Crimean War, and their resettlement in Ottoman Turkey near the Sea of Marmara.

There, the need to speak Turkish to be understood, as well as competition from other Caucasian languages, made a knowledge of Oubykh useless. Today only Esenc has complete mastery of the tongue, though four or five other tribal elders still remember some phrases.

"No one is really responsible for the death of our mother tongue," said Esenc in a recent interview, speaking Turkish through an interpreter. "It happened because of our poverty, and our being dispersed several times by the Russian czars and the Turks."

To preserve as many scraps of the dying language as possible, linguists have flown Esenc to Oslo and to Paris, where he has been four times. Other researchers have trooped over rutted tracks to the farm village of Haci Osman where the last of the Oubykh speakers lives in a hut with a pounded dirt floor.

"The younger people there don't understand why anybody would waste his time learning the language," said Dumézil, who spent 20 summers in Turkey compiling a grammar and dictionary and transcribing Oubykh folk tales. "They told me: 'You'd be spending your time better by learning English.'"

When Esenc dies, Dumézil admitted, "much will be lost. But much has already been saved, and unlike ancient Greek or Latin, we have Oubykh speakers recorded on tape."

There is no chance, scholars and native speakers agree, of resurrecting Oubykh as a living language.

"Turkish authorities aren't interested, and our own young don't want to learn it," Esenc said. His three sons are incapable of carrying on a conversation in their father's tongue and must speak Turkish.

Scholars praise the cooperation of Esenc and other villagers in helping them pierce the mysteries of the dying language before it is too late. "Tefvik immediately understood the importance of helping us," said Dumézil, who has thousands of Oubykh words inscribed on file cards awaiting incorporation into a French-Oubykh dictionary.

Esenc hopes to die in the hilly village of Haci Osman, where he was born. He says he has already written the inscription he wants carved on his tombstone of white marble:

"This is the grave of Tefvik Esenc. He was the last person able to speak the language they called Oubykh."

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Marathon Man Meets Marathon Cyclists

by Samuel Abt

SAINTE-GIRONS, France — What was Dustin Hoffman doing in the French village of Langon at 10 o'clock in the morning besides staring intently and somewhat incredulously at a drum-and-bagpipe band accompanied eight Spanish Basque dancers rattling a wooden platform with their stomps while a cowboy marching band from near Pocatello, Idaho, and a German oompah band awaited their turn in the main square?

Like millions of other people this month, Hoffman was waiting for the Tour de France, the world's longest, richest, most prestigious and often tackiest bicycle road race.

Sometimes this happens by design, as in the caravan of publicity vehicles that precede the race by an hour each day. Shrieking the virtues of their chocolates, insecticides, paints, soft drinks, retirement annuities, breakfast foods, furniture sales and first-aid bandages, these advertisers pay more than half the Tour de France's operating budget.

More of a free will offering is the entertainment provided by some of the small towns through which the race passes, and pauses, as it covers more than 4,000 kilometers (2,500 miles) around France for three weeks in July. These frills include free lunches — usually the local sausage, hot or cold — band concerts and folklore festivals like the one in Langon.

Next year, if all goes according to a plan that has not worked for the last five years, the entertainment will include occasional shooting of a Dustin Hoffman movie, which had something to do with what the actor was doing in the village: gathering atmosphere.

He flew from New York to France last weekend, joining the Tour de France on Sunday in Bordeaux and traveling with it for two days. With the actor were Michael Cimino, the director, and Colin Welland, the screenwriter.

All three were trying to make up for a lifetime of disinterest in bicycle racing by spending their visit traveling in cars in the midst of the cyclists and asking questions. They invariably described their stay as very exciting.

Hoffman, Cimino and Welland were working on a long-delayed plan to turn the novel "The Yellow Jersey" by Ralph Hurne into a movie. Published in 1973, it tells of a British cycling veteran, now in his late 30s and retired to coaching, who is lured back to racing to help his protégé win the Tour de France.

The protégé falters but, by a wonderful

coincidence, the veteran takes the lead when the first four finishers of a daily stage are disqualified for doping. Can the veteran defend the yellow jersey, symbol of leadership in the race? Will his efforts redeem an empty, dissolute life? There is also a love story. Most readers agree that the novel has been justifiably forgotten.

"They say the better the novel, the worse the film: the worse the novel, the better the film," Hoffman explained hopefully at breakfast in Pau the morning before the race entered the Pyrenees. "We're not literally filming the novel," he continued. "The movie will only be based on it."

Welland, a 50-year-old Englishman who wrote the script for "Chariots of Fire," was similarly defensive. "I can't say I'm impressed by the book," he admitted, "but we won't know what we have until I finish the first draft." He hoped to have this done by mid-October.

He seemed undaunted to be making a movie about bicycle racing, a minor sport in a major market, the United States. "There will be a relevance to every other walk of life," he promised. "Even if you make a film about Eskimos, it should say something to other people."

On a less lofty plane, he told Cimino about one of the few things he knows about cycling. "Did you ever see the poster of 150 naked girls on bicycles?" he asked, referring to an advertisement of a song by Queen called "I Ride My Bicycle."

"Get it in the movie," jokingly ordered the director, who made "The Deer Hunter" and "Heaven's Gate." Cimino, 38, said he first began working on the movie in 1975, traveling with the Tour de France that year. "These things take time," he explained.

Production was long controlled by Carl Foreman, who died last month. Shooting with the Tour de France was first scheduled in 1980 and has been scheduled again nearly every year since.

Race officials cooperated fully with the moviemakers, since they hope the film will create a surge of interest for the Tour de France in the United States, a consecration of cycling, as one official put it.

"The first thing I've got to do is get a cycling coach," said Hoffman. "I run around Central Park so I know there are bicycles there."

At age 47, he is about a decade older than most senior professional riders, but he dismissed this. "The book is about the last moment of your youth, and I think that's the way I feel now about myself."

"Actors say, 'If I'm going to die, let it be on stage.' This guy says, 'If I'm going to die, let it be while trying to make this curve.' I think I can relate to that."



Michael Cimino and Dustin Hoffman with Bernard Hinault, four-time Tour de France winner.

The Associated Press

TRAVEL

Restaurants: Musical Chairs in Parisian Kitchens

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — As the story goes, the diner returns faithfully and eagerly to his favorite Paris bistro only to find the chef has been fired, retired or died, and instead of *novarin de mouton* the restaurant's *plat du jour* is now couscous. In Paris at least, the game of musical chairs, or musical restaurants, is becoming increasingly popular, and the classic tale takes on more than a hint of reality. These days, it seems, everyone — including chefs from the provinces, the suburbs and out-of-the-way arrondissements — is clamoring for a chance at stardom in central Paris.

Some restaurants even seem to change chefs with the season. Such is the case with Le Marcande, a cozy Right Bank restaurant where the kitchen is now under the direction of the Michelin two-star chef Michel Lorain and his son, Jean-Michel, both of A la Côte Saint-Jacques in Joigny, in northern Burgundy. This is Le Marcande's third chef in as many years, and it's a shame that the management and chefs can't seem to get their act together, for the restaurant is one of the city's prettiest and most appealing outdoor dining spots.

Even the talents of the Lorains don't seem to be able to breathe new life into the ill-fated Le Marcande. We suffered through a recent meal on the cozy terrace as we were attacked by the suffocating aroma of kerosene wafting from the table lamps, went on a wild

goose chase in search of the lava beans in the pigeon and lava bean salad (we found two, count 'em, two lava beans), endured service that was not only amateurish but unacceptably slow, and found it hard to find anything respectable on the rolling dessert cart, which featured numerous cakes showing telltale signs of freezer burn. The bread, at least, is delicious and fresh, and the soft and heavily scented Rhone Valley white Condrieu, the 1983 vintage from the winemaker Marcel Guigal, had the power to turn an unsatisfactory experience into a tolerable one. Unfortunately, it did not. All this for the unconscionable sum of 400 francs (about \$45) a person, more than one is likely to pay for a spectacular meal at the city's finest restaurants, including Taillevent and Jamin.

For an experience that is likely to be less pretentious and rather less pricey, diners might want to try chef Jean-Pierre Vigato's Apicinus, just off Place du Marché-Juin in the 17th Arrondissement. In recent years, the chef ran the Grandgousier in the 18th, gaining, then losing a Michelin star in a single year. He seems to have grown from the experience, and by ordering carefully and lightly one should have an enjoyable meal in this simple, pastel dining room where service is fine and professional. Dishes showing promise include a very moist saddle of rabbit served with broad, fresh *pappardelle* noodles, a fine turbot set on a bed of leeks and onions, and a satisfying apple dessert resembling an old-fashioned bread pudding. But chocolate lovers are likely to feel badly let down by the chef's much-touted *grand dessert*

as *chocolat amer*, a blend of chocolate sherbet, ice cream and cakes: A simple Lindt chocolate bar is a lot more satisfying. Cheese lovers will enjoy the beautifully aged and impeccably presented selection of Brie de Meaux and Brie de Melun and a lusciously creamy Roquefort. It's just too bad the accompanying bread isn't better.

Those on the lookout for hard-to-find wines must try the pungent, dry Savennieres, from the Anjou, well priced at 80 francs a bottle. Meanwhile, Rémi Pommerai, former chef-proprietor of Chez Corisio — famed for decades for its fine *cuisine bourgeoise* — has moved to Le Manoir Normand just off Place des Ternes. Here, there's a tiny terrace outdoors, a wood-fired grill indoors, and a very reasonable 100-franc menu featuring satisfying food served in copious portions. Simple dishes that have been given short shrift during the nouvelle wave — such as a perfect *frisée aux lardons* salad, with crunchy, curly endive and good quality smoked bacon properly sautéed to a crisp — appear right at home here, along with a good grilled steak, a sauté of rabbit with fresh pasta and truly superb apple tart, two layers of puff pastry filled with sautéed apples and thick *crème fraîche*. Service is pleasant but slow, and the silver-plated cloche adds a sad, pretentious look to a place that would be a shining homage to old-fashioned simplicity.

New to Paris, though not to Europe, is the latest branch of Café Pacific, a Tex-Mex eatery with places in London, Amsterdam, Mexico and Brazil. Here you'll find crisp corn chips for dipping in a

fine, fresh salsa (it could be much hotter); nachos covered with cheese, guacamole and beans; a drab *ceviche*; an honest-to-goodness Caesar salad, and a honey, satisfying chocolate banana bread that makes one realize how many food fads we've all endured during the last 20 years. All in all, a super-casual, friendly place with an umbrella-shaded backyard terrace that makes for an inexpensive vicarious trip south — or just north — of the border.

Le Marcande, 57 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8; tel: 265.19.14. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. From 400 to 450 francs per person, including wine and service. Garden terrace.

Apicinus, 122 Avenue de Villiers, Paris 17; tel: 380.19.66. Closed Saturday and Sunday, from Sept. 22 opens Saturday evening. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. About 122 francs per person, including wine and service.

Le Manoir Normand, 77 Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris 8; tel: 227.38.97. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. 100-franc menu, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 300 francs per person, including wine and service.

Café Pacific, 50 Boulevard de Montparnasse, Paris 15; tel: 548.63.87. Closed Sunday until July 22; from then on, open every day except Monday lunch. No credit cards. Garden terrace. From 80 to 100 francs per person, including beverages and service.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Börsendörfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECEIVAL — July 18: Gertrud Chiochetti harp (Bach).
Schönbrunn Schloss (tel: 954.92.00).
CONCERTS — July 14: Prague String Quartet (Haydn, Dvorák).
July 18: Bratislava Philharmonic String Quartet, Peter Toperczer piano (Smetana, Brahms).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
THEATER — July 14, 15, 17: "Cats" (Eliot, Webber).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée Horta (tel: 537.16.92).
EXHIBITION — To July 29: "Guimard: Art Nouveau in the 16th Arrondissement of Paris."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67).
JAZZ — July 14: Gilberto Gil Group.
July 15: Egberto Gismonti/Nana Vasconcelos Duo.
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
CONCERT — Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — July 20: Carlo Zecchi conductor (Mozart, Schubert).
RECEIVAL — July 17: Nina Gade piano (Schumann).

ENGLAND

LEWES, Glyndebourne Festival Opera (tel: 81.24.11).
OPERA — July 14: "Arabella" (Strauss).
July 15 and 20: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
July 19: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.93).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Aug. 5: "Modern Korean Painting."

WEEKEND

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FRANCE

NICE, Jazz Festival (tel: 81.40.98).
To July 17: Performers will include Dizzy Gillespie, Spyro Gyra, B. B. King, Freddie Hubbard, Magic Slim and the Teardrops, Richard Davis, Slide Hampton, Mongo Santamaría, John Lewis, Dave Bartholomew, July Carmichael, and many others.

PARIS, Bastille Day Festivities (tel: 723.61.72).
July 14: Parade on the Champs-Élysées/fireworks display and music from the Eiffel Tower and Le Trocadero.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 24: "De Kooning."

To Oct. 8: "Chagall."
Eglise St-Merri (tel: 378.81.95).
CONCERT — July 19: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Michael Schönwandt conductor (Webern, Schoenberg).

Royal Opera — July 14, 16, 20: "Maison" (Massenet).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "The Hard-Won Image."

Tower Theatre (tel: 226.51.11).
THEATER — Tavistock Repertory Company — July 15, 18, 19, 20: "When We Are Married" (Priestley).

Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
RECEIVAL — July 14: Smetana Quartet (Dvorák, Beethoven).
July 18: Angel Romero guitar (Mudarra, Albéniz).

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Victoria Theatre (tel: 61.59.62).
THEATER — July 17-20: "Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde" (Stevenson).

FINLAND

PORI, Jazz Festival (tel: 12124/41.15.63).
July 14: Spyro Gyra, Sarah Vaughan, Eero Koivistoinen Quintet.

July 15: J. J. Johnson All Star Sextet, Old Time Jazz Band, Ted Curson, Linda Hopkins, Hermeto Pasqual Brazilian Band.

July 16 and 18: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).
Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 3: "The Kaufmann-Schlageter Donation."

New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).
JAZZ — July 19 and 20: Stanley Clarke/Miroslav Vitous.

Opera — July 14, 17, 20: "Werther" (Massenet).
Musée de l'Art Moderne (tel: 233.82.50).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Homage to Elsa Schiaparelli."

SANARY-SUR-MER, Théâtre Chanoine Gali (tel: 74.11.74).
CONCERT — July 16: Orchestra Cote d'Azur, Philippe Bender conductor, Rodrigue Milosi violin (Mendelssohn, Beethoven).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Nationalgalerie (tel: 3666).
EXHIBITION — To July 29: "Max Beckmann Retrospective."
Parkhaus in the English Gardens (tel: 390.52.34).

RECEIVAL — July 20: Johann G. von Wrochem piano, Gerhard Albert clarinet (Beethoven, Weber).
Schloss Bellevue (tel: 39.10.51).
CONCERT — July 14: Berlin Oratorio Choir (Dvorák, Monteverdi).

Waldohr (tel: 852.40.80).
POP/ROCK — July 18: Stevie Wonder.

COLOGNE, Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.01).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "Sculpture of Expressionism."
Museum Ludwig (tel: 221.23.79).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Marcel Duchamp."

MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA — July 14 and 18: "Der Barbier von Bagdad" (Mendelssohn).
July 15: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
July 20: "Rienzi" (Wagner).

Munich Philharmonic Summer Festival (tel: 260.73.14).
CONCERT — Munich Philharmonic Orchestra — July 20: Eugen Jochum conductor (Bach).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11).
CONCERT — July 16: Athens State Orchestra, Ladislav Slovák conductor (Nezeritis, Brahms, Tchaikovsky).
THEATER — July 19-21: Karolos Koun's Art Theater — "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).
Vakio Theater (tel: 412.54.98).
BALLET — To July 22: Grand Ballet of Tahiti.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Center (tel: 528.06.26/529.99.21).
THEATER — July 19-22: Hong Kong Youth Theater Company — Three Stories by Chekhov ("Vanya", "Jukov", "Sleep"/"The Death of an Officer").

ITALY

ASTI, Teatro Alfieri (tel: 50027).
BALLET — July 19: Ballet Danza

JAPAN

TOKYO, Riccar Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54).
EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Toyohara Kunichika."
Yamatane Museum (tel: 669.76.43).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 5: "Modern Japanese Painting, Part 2."

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG, Wiltz Festival (tel: 96199).
BALLET — July 15: Scapino Ballet.
CONCERT — July 14: Starnberg State Choir/Luxembourg Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra, Max Frey conductor (Mendelssohn).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Palais Princier (tel: 50.76.54).
CONCERT — July 18: Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra/The Dusseldorf Choir, Lawrence Foster conductor, Teresa Zylis-Gara soprano (Bach, Mahler).

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE, North Sea Jazz Festival (tel: 50.20.34).
JAZZ — July 14-15: Performers include Stephane Grappelli Trio, Mahavishnu Orchestra, Wideband Jazz Orchestra, Miles Davis, Cosmic (from Japan), Steps Ahead, Wall Street Crash, Stanley Clarke/Miroslav Vitous, and many others.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Stravinsky — The Heritage, The Image."
GENEVA, Galerie Patrick Cramer (tel: 32.54.32).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Pablo Picasso: La Suite Vollard."
Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Erni: Recent Works."

LUGANO, Villa Malpensata (tel: 21.46.64).
EXHIBITION — To July 22: "American Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisze Collection."
MONTREUX, Jazz Festival (tel: 63.23.46).
JAZZ/ROCK/REGGAE — July 14: Lole & Manuel, Paco de Lucia.
July 16: Spyro Gyra, Steps Ahead.
July 17: J. J. Johnson Sextet, Esopo Big Band, Miami Vocal Ensemble.
July 18: Mahavishnu Orchestra, United Jazz & Rock Ensemble, David Sanborn Band.
July 19: William Ackerman, Chuck Greenberg, Darol Anger/Barbara Higbie Quartet.
July 20: Carla Bley Band, George Robert Quartet.
ZURICH, Grossmünster Kirche (tel: 252.78.52).
RECEIVAL — July 19: Hans Volleweider organ.
Kunsthallen (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky: 1915-1933."
Museum Bellerive (tel: 251.43.77).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 12: "Jewelry in Paris: 1860-1960."

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON D.C., Phillips Collection (tel: 387.21.51).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Jewelry in Paris: 1860-1960."

WALES

CARDIFF, St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36).
CONCERTS — July 17: Cardiff Symphony Orchestra/Perc and Dore Band/Godre's Garth Mixed Choir (Sibelius, Tchaikovsky).
July 18: Hallé Orchestra, Owain Arwel Hughes conductor (Elgar, Holst).

China's City of Artful Gardens

by Christopher S. Wren

SUZHOU, China — A garden is a garden except in China, where it has been refined into an art form over more than 2,000 years. Western gardens, with their tidy rows of flowers or vegetables, hold little fascination for the Chinese. Grassy lawns are deemed best fit for grazing livestock, and spraying fountains disrupt the concept of water as a medium of tranquility. A Chinese garden employs illusion and discovery to transform available space into a microcosm of the world, not merely as it is but as it should be.

The aesthetics of a Chinese garden rest on four basic ingredients — water, rocks, plants and buildings. The water is placid, mirroring the surrounding scenery. Rocks echo the grandeur of mountains. Trees and flowers add vitality and variety with the inexorable change of seasons. The pavilions themselves offer perspectives from which to contemplate the deeper harmony of the landscape. Embellishments may be added, such as carved bricks, window latticework and calligraphy that enhances the setting with a classical literary allusion.

The earliest Chinese gardens were laid out in the Qin and Han dynasties, running from 221 B.C. to A.D. 220. They mirrored during the elegant Tang dynasty more than a thousand years ago, as mandarins, scholars and wealthy merchants created oases of beauty and introspection within the walls of their property. For well-to-do ladies, crippled by bound feet, the gardens often marked the horizons of their lives.

The finest private gardens were built in Suzhou, a graceful old city with a network of canals and a cultured ambience. It was founded in the sixth century B.C. as the capital of the kingdom of Wu and flourished as a center of trade and scholarship under successive dynasties.

When Marco Polo stopped in Suzhou around 1276, he found "a very noble city and great" with 6,000 stone bridges. A few of the bridges remain in what is now a factory town, along with several Sung and Ming dynasty pagodas. But Suzhou is renowned for its gardens, which first appeared 17 centuries ago. Today, fewer than a dozen remain.

Suzhou's proximity to Shanghai, 53 miles (85 kilometers) away, has made the gardens a popular destination for tourists. But many tour groups descend with bullhorns and clicking cameras in disregard of the tranquility the gardens should inspire.

The secret of enjoying the gardens of Suzhou is to approach them as their owners did, in relative solitude with a mind receptive to every nuance, from the slender stalk of bamboo growing in a corner to the light and shadow playing on a whitewashed wall. Such touches, no less than grander vistas, were intended to stimulate the intellect, evoke a snatch of poetry or justify a cup of wine.

This may mean visiting when the foliage is not at its height, in spring or autumn. The best gardens lend themselves to every change of season, and are no less lovely when the soft rain has chased the sightseers away. Do not let yourself be hurried through a Chinese garden. The sense of discovery should suffice to encourage you to walk on.

If you are traveling with a tour group, you might pass up breakfast and catch the gardens when they open, or miss a shopping excursion to revisit some view that intrigued you earlier. It is better to absorb a few gardens than to depart having seen them all and comprehended nothing.

These then are the finest gardens of Suzhou, listed arbitrarily in order of preference after three separate visits.

The Garden of the Master of Fishing Nets (Wangshiyan) is the smallest in Suzhou,



Surging Wave Pavilion.

Christopher S. Wren, The New York Times

covering less than 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares), yet it is quite possibly the best because its elements are so exquisitely arranged. It is only 10 minutes on foot from the Suzhou Hotel, where most tourists stay.

The garden, reached through a nondescript alley, was built in 1140 by a Sung dynasty official, Shi Zhengshi, to hold his many books. It deteriorated under a succession of owners until 1770, when a Ming dynasty official, Song Zongyuan, restored it and gave it a name more eloquent than the Fisherman's Retreat.

The centerpiece is the main garden, whose pavilions, halls and corridors surround a large pond. The pond is a masterpiece of design, as you move around the pond. The best vista is found at the hexagonal Arrival of Moon and Breeze pavilion, from which guests enjoyed not only the summer evening breeze but also two moons, one in the sky and the other reflected in the water. Beside the more formal Pavilion of Clean Water, where plays were sometimes performed, is a grove of rocks cemented firmly with glutinous rice and the smallest arched bridge in Suzhou, four steps on each side.

The westernmost courtyard, with its Hall of Staying Spring, was reproduced on a smaller scale three years ago at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The windows of the hall itself frame actual rocks, flowers and bamboo leaves inside the delicate wooden latticework.

The path out leads past a 200-year-old pomegranate tree, planted in a stone tub, to the 10,000 Volumes Hall. The large exterior doors were opened to let distinguished guests be borne in by sedan chair. The ornate hall itself is furnished with mahogany chairs inlaid with circles of marble. Next to the final courtyard, which was added in 1949, is a new tea house where old men, with a pass costing the equivalent of 30 cents a month, come to pass the time sipping, conversing or dozing.

The Surging Wave Pavilion (Langcangting) is Suzhou's oldest surviving garden. It was laid out in 1044 by the Sung dynasty poet Su Zimei on the site of an older house. Unlike most other gardens, it has no water of its own, so it borrows the view of the large pond outside, where fishermen still patiently cast for silver carp. This architectural device of using exterior surroundings to create a sense of more space has been employed less dramatically by some other gardens.

The pavilion, approached by a simple stone bridge over the pond, is known for the

intricately geometrical designs of the latticed windows along its winding corridors. The Hall for Understanding the Way has grotesque furniture fashioned from heavy banian tree roots. The Hall for 500 Virtuous Men is celebrated for its fine calligraphy. Portraits of 500 sages, each with a 16-character poem, are etched on the limestone walls, which have been blackened for contrast.

The Lingering Garden (Lin Yuan) originated in 1522, but took its name nearly three centuries later from Liu Rongfeng, an official of the Qing dynasty. The next owner, Shan Canhui, didn't like to hear it called Lin's garden, so he changed the name to another character with the same sound that meant "to linger."

The garden, which covers more than eight acres, was renovated in Qing dynasty style 200 years ago. Some visitors find that its numerous buildings clutter the garden, but 2,100 feet (640 meters) of connecting corridors are convenient for enjoying the views on a rainy day. The windows are called "alive" because each presents a different picture of the garden pond. The central garden, with poplar, ginkgo and pine trees, changes with the seasons. The roses, peonies and wisteria of spring give way in summer to lotus blossoms. In the autumn, chrysanthemums bloom and the winter brings plum flowers.

The limestone was hauled from Lake Tai, a dozen miles away, where it was immersed for years or even centuries to be sculpted by the currents. The finest garden rocks are slender, ragged from erosion, pierced with holes, yet smooth enough that the rainwater drains. One of the most famous such rocks in China is displayed here behind a lily pond. It stands nearly 20 feet high, weighs five tons and arrived in the dory of a bride who married into the family. In a smaller garden, a clump of rocks turns into an eagle fighting a dog if viewed from the proper angle.

The garden's Mandarin Duck Hall was so named to symbolize harmony, because mandarin ducks were thought to be inseparable in pairs. Ironically, this stately hall was divided into separate sections for men and women. The main banquet hall is built from a precious hard wood called *nannu*, once popular for coffins because it does not decay. The silk-screen paintings create the illusion of reflecting the other side of the hall.

The Lingering Garden is a good spot to pause for a cup of tea at a rear nursery where a dazzling variety of dwarf bonsai trees are cultivated.

The Humble Administrator's Garden (Zhuozhen Yuan) is Suzhou's largest, covering about 12 acres. Wang Xianchen, a disgruntled Ming dynasty official, lost out in bureaucratic infighting and retired to build this garden in 1513. Hence it is sometimes called the Garden of the Unsuccessful Politician. The garden took 16 years to complete and after Wang's death was gambled away by his frivolous son.

A large pond occupies well over half the garden area. It is approached through a conventional-looking park with grass and pine trees. A circular moon gate leads to the pond, which has bridges that zigzag to keep out evil spirits and a bargelike pavilion called Fragrant Isle.

The Lion Forest (Shizilin) was created by a monk, Tian Ru, about 1350 as part of a Buddhist temple, but was later detached as a private garden. It is celebrated for its formations of rocks from Lake Tai, some of which vaguely resemble lions. The rugged rocks form a mountain skyline with miniature peaks bearing such poetic names as Rising Moon and Black Jade.

Other rocks protrude from a large pond to make it look deeper. The Flying Waterfall pavilion, the garden's highest point, sits atop a multilevel limestone grotto. A stone boat on the water's edge is considered a choice place to view the lotuses in bloom. This garden, which includes cypress trees, traditional halls and clover-shaped plum blossom doorways, once belonged to the forebears of the distinguished American architect I. M. Pei.

Through a window at the Lingering Garden.

Christopher S. Wren, The New York Times

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TRAVEL

Traveling With the Kids: Some Tips From Around the World

THIS is the second half of a report by foreign correspondents and contributors of The New York Times, offering tips on traveling with children in their corners of the world — special attractions for children and coping with practicalities ranging from baby sitters to disposable diapers to dining out. The first section appeared on July 6.

MADRID

Traveling abroad with children obviously tends to limit the time you can spend, or the pleasure you can reap from museum visits. But it also gives you a glimpse of how that culture views children and the kinds of childhood experiences that influenced the country's adults.

Nowhere is this more fun than in Spain, a country in which children often come first. Children are adored, coddled and catered to in a way that makes it less embarrassing when your offspring throws a tantrum in a public place. My 17-month-old baby recently started screaming with impatience in a restaurant. Embarrassed and trying to hush him, I offered him cookies, lollipops and stern warnings, all to no avail. Several people looked at him indulgently and the waiter beamed at him, smiling admiringly and said, "What lungs your boy has! He will be an opera singer."

Restaurants

All this means that you can feel free, along with all the Spanish parents, to take your children with you everywhere, including restaurants for late-night dinners, where you will almost always see many other children. A particular favorite with American children living in Madrid is Foster's Hollywood (Magallanes 1 and Apolonia Morales 3), which serves American-style hamburgers, steak and ice cream sundaes. It is also advisable to eat in one of the many open restaurants in Madrid, so that the children can play while you dine. One elegant restaurant of this type is Los Porches (Paseo Pintor Rosales 1). A lower-priced informal family restaurant is La Chuleta y el Churrasco on Carretera de la Coruna, slightly outside of the central city area. It can be reached by car or by taxi.

Along many of Madrid's main shopping streets are candy shops called *carolin* that display an array of penny candy. Children can choose what they want for a few pesetas. *Carolin* is but one chain. There are also many other similar shops with different names.

Retiro Park, behind the Prado museum, has lovely walks, boat rides for children and bicycle rentals where for 100 pesetas (about 60 cents) the children can ride around for an hour while their parents sit on a bench and people-watch. There are also cafés and ice cream stands throughout the park, and it's a nice treat for children who have just accompanied their parents to the Prado.

Amusements

In the huge Casca de Campo park there are picnic grounds, boats for rent and a zoo and amusement park. The zoo boasts, as its proudest attraction, the 2-year-old baby panda Chui Lin and his father. On his birthday this year the city gave a birthday party for him, complete with a huge cake, for all the children of Madrid.

The amusement park, called Parque de Atracciones, has a variety of rides, games, restaurants, candy vendors and a photographer with a pony for you to record your visit.

If you decide to go out at night without the children, you can usually arrange a baby sitter earlier in the day with the hotel concierge.

If your child should become ill and you need a doctor's advice, call the British-American hospital (Paseo Juan XXIII, tel: 233-3100 or 233-7405) where several of the resident doctors speak English.

Another attraction for children is a shop on the Gran Via called Sanchez Ruiz Muecas, which has a collection of the prettiest dolls (*muecas*) in Madrid. Many of the dolls are dressed, made up and given their individual hairstyles in the shop, and the sales personnel will coil them to your specifications. It is fun for children, and many adults, to watch.

Late Hours

Remember that Spaniards dine late. Restaurants don't open for lunch until 2 P.M., or for dinner until 9 P.M. This can be a problem for families with children. But Madrid has *huchonettes*, called *cafeterias*, that serve food all day. One popular chain is called *California*, where a child might have a *hamburger* with a *bocadillo* (cold sandwich served on a roll) or a sandwich (hot toasted sandwich served on white bread). These cafeterias also serve combination plates (called *platos combinados*) of three or more foods.

Nina Darton

ROME

To children belonging to a generation weaned on Pac-Man, E.T., and other creatures of their ilk, Rome's more subtle wonders should be administered in sparing doses. Disneyland it's not.

It makes no sense for parents to force-feed their children on a heavy diet of basilicas, ruins and treasure-laden museums. There are other equally enjoyable ways to experience the city, its proverbially free-spirited and irreverent populace always has. Romans make the most of their rich legacy rather than keeping a respectful distance. Tourists with kids are advised to do the same.

In a country where the family unit is the bedrock that supports all life, children are welcome practically everywhere. Coddled and pampered, they are the Italians' pride and joy.

In Rome, virtually nothing is off-limits to children. One sees kids everywhere — scampering over the ruins of the Forum, being hoisted up by their parents for a glimpse of the pope in St. Peter's Square or greedily finishing off a *gelato* in one of Rome's innumerable piazzas.

That Italian families themselves find it quite natural to travel together is demonstrated by their uncanny knack for effortlessly piling entire generations into what seem to be miniature cars.

Eating in Italy is a family affair. Not even

in the poshest of restaurants would a waiter or Italian customer dream of casting a disapproving look toward a restless youngster. In the more rustic *trattoria*, it's not an uncommon sight for children to put the narrow spaces separating tables to their own imaginative use, while their parents engage in after-dinner conversation.

Sites

Rome offers too many edifying sites to be seen in one brief trip. Parents can thus choose from many outdoor attractions more amenable to children's tastes, without feeling shortchanged.

An obvious place to start is the Colosseum, back to back with the Forum. Even without the help of a guidebook, parents can create an evocative mood by spinning a few tales around the crumbling ruins. Between the lively bustle that once characterized the economic and political heart of ancient Rome, the Forum, and the gruesome gladiatorial contests that took place in the Colosseum, is plenty of story material. A trip to the Museum of Roman Civilization, where scenes from everyday life in ancient Rome are recreated by plaster models, (in the EUR district) will help to fill in where the imagination leaves off.

Piazas and Villas

Rome is studded with piazzas and public villas, each one a mecca for the city's younger inhabitants. One of Rome's most beautiful squares, Piazza Navona, the site of two great Baroque masterpieces — Borromini's church of Sant'Agnes in Agone and Bernini's Fountain of Four Rivers — has been in effect converted into a local playground. Sealed off from Rome's ferocious traffic, it is a safe place for children. (The presence of a few unsavory characters in the square doesn't seem to cause any alarm.) Here, foreign parents can do as the Romans do: sit at one of the outdoor cafes sipping Campari and soda or a cappuccino, with an unobstructed view of their kids playing. Bicycles can be rented for 2,000 lire an hour (about \$1.20) in a small shop next to the Bar Navona. The chocolate-covered mound of ice cream known as *tarallo* is one of the Piazza Navona's celebrated attractions; attractions especially for kids are two toy stores, strategically situated at opposite ends of the square. During summer months, the square is sometimes used as a stage for a traveling circus. Check with the hotel concierge for this year's location.

The most vast of the parks is Villa Borghese (the gallery itself is closed for restoration). It is an immense, rambling garden suited for picnics and leisurely walks. At one end of the park, Pincio hill affords an unforgettable view of the red-tiled rooftops and bulbous cupolas that make up Rome's skyline. Here, children from toddlers to teens, stroll, skate and loiter along the Viale delle Magnolie, an avenue leading to the Pincio named after the magnolia trees that line it.

At one end of another aptly named street, Viale dei Bambini, or Children's Lane, (running perpendicular to Viale delle Magnolie), bicycles can be rented for a family tour of the villa grounds. The rental stand can be spotted behind a wooden octagonal structure in disrepair, which used to be a shooting tower for hunts on the Borghese estate.

In Piazza Garibaldi, at the top of the Janiculum, children can find a pony ride and a resident puppeteer.

Practical Matters

Should parents need the assistance of an English-speaking pediatrician or specialist in Rome, the U.S. Embassy has a list available. For emergencies, there is always an official on duty, who can look up the necessary information. Larger hotels generally have a house doctor.

Many hotels in Rome have a list of baby sitters, who, if not actually a part of the hotel staff, at least have proved to be trustworthy. As an alternative, The Economy Book Store in Piazza di Spagna generally has some listings of English-speaking baby sitters on their bulletin board.

Karen Wolman

JAPAN

The Japanese, convention has it, love children and, happily, that is one of those stereotypes that turn out to be true. Adults seem to tolerate the most intolerable behavior from



In a park in Kyoto, Japan.

small children, youngsters being spared the need to shape up until they near puberty.

It is hard to imagine any people receiving more attention than foreign boys and girls. If they learn no other word in Japanese, they will return home knowing *kawaii*, which is roughly pronounced kah-why and means cute. It is used all the time. For that reason, children not only tend to like visiting Japan but they also, by their very presence, enable their parents to make contacts with average Japanese that otherwise might not occur.

That having been said, traveling with children in Japan is not always easy. The country is expensive, regardless of age, and even the half-prices for children on trains and in many other facilities do not fully cushion the blow.

Then there's the food.

For whatever reason, many Western children regard fish as divine retribution for some form of original sin. Raw fish is more than they can bear. That can put limits on the Japanese experience.

Yakitori to the Rescue

One solution, yet still retaining a certifiable Japanese flavor, is to ask the hotel for good *yakitori* restaurants, where the fare is grilled chicken and vegetables on skewers. Many youngsters and their parents find happiness in the ubiquitous little shops serving noodles, both hot or cold. Tempura, fish and vegetables dipped in a batter and rapidly fried in oil, is delicious — certainly palatable to children whose only objection is to fish served raw. There are always beef dishes such as *sukiyaki* and *teppanyaki*, although prices can be stratospheric.

If chopsticks present a problem, do not hesitate to ask for a fork; most places have them. And, in the larger cities, no one must do without Western restaurants, including familiar U.S. fast-food chains. These days, they provide a Japanese experience of a kind, too.

For parents in need of a night to themselves, the big hotels in Tokyo can arrange for baby sitters. Fees vary, but at the main agencies they run quite high — as much as 1,700 yen (about \$7) an hour, and sometimes more for the first two or three hours. Several Tokyo hotels, including the Okura, New Otani and Keio Plaza, have special baby-sitting rooms where parents can leave their youngsters for a few hours during the day. There are also private agencies. One of the more venerable, with English-speaking sitters, is Tokyo Domestic Service Center (tel: 584-4760 or 4769).

Hotels can summon physicians but, in a pinch, the Tokyo Medical and Surgical Clinic near Tokyo Tower (tel: 436-3028) has English-speaking doctors. St. Luke's Hospital near the central market in Tsukiji (tel: 541-5151) also has English-speaking staff members.

For parents traveling with infants, Tokyo presents no problem for finding disposable diapers, baby food or formula. Supermar-

kets, pharmacies and department stores usually stock them. Quality is high but, as is often the case in Japan, prices can be, too.

Of course, the big question is what youngsters like to do. The adventurous American child will be intrigued by Japan's more exotic lures, but others may find many principal attractions too ethereal or abstract. In brief, too adult. The Kyoto garden that takes an adult's breath away has been known to cause more than one youngster to yawn hard.

Museums and Jungle Gyms

A list of possible alternatives would be too long for this space. But in Tokyo and its environs, usually reliable young sources have had great fun at the Transportation Museum (heavy on old railway cars) and at the pleasant open-air art museum west of the capital in Hakone, which has a delightful jungle gym and a hedge labyrinth to get lost in. Smaller youngsters might enjoy the Children's House in Tokyo's Shibuya section. The Paper Museum in Kita ward provides sedate pleasures, while Korakuen Amusement Park has more raffish entertainment. The roofs of department stores offer all manner of diversion for kids.

For what it's worth, one knowledgeable 12-year-old from Massachusetts says the video game parlors dotting Tokyo have more sophisticated gizmos than those back home. Obviously, that could prove to be an expensive tip. Also not cheap, though nonetheless fun, is the fairly new Disneyland east of the capital.

Best of all for the truly hardy youngster is the opportunity occasionally to explore Tokyo and other parts of Japan on one's own. Neighborhoods away from the main tourist areas are fascinating. The worst that could happen is that one gets lost for a short while. It is, remember, a startlingly safe country.

Clyde Haberman

CANADA

Attending outstanding Canadian attractions are Stanley Park in Vancouver and the tactile participatory science museum in Toronto, Upper Canada Village near Morrisburg. There is also Niagara Falls, for neon-lit wonders that may interest older children.

Many hotels can help you find sitters; most Canadian towns have summer employment programs through which students can be hired to care for children. In Canada there is national medical insurance so there are virtually no private hospitals. Major city hospitals tend to be first-rate. The telephone directory's Yellow Pages list physicians by neighborhoods and specialty with family practice or children's diseases used as the designations for pediatric practices.

Restaurants

Until my kids were 14 they thought anything they had never seen before was yucky. The trick was to find someplace that served adult food and also served mush. In Canada there are lots of fast-food places and lots of interesting and ethnic restaurants but, like everywhere else in the world, there are virtually no places that can serve a nice chateaubriand for Mom and Dad and a cheeseburger for Junior.

One possible compromise is some of the kooky places that provide mass-produced food along with decor and uninhibited waiters and waitresses. These are restaurants like I. P. Looney's in Ottawa, where waiters dressed like Batman or Robin or the Big Bad Wolf serve and sing. Or, there is Guadalupe's, where the staff wears Mexican garb and sings like merry mariachis.

Much more wonderful is an authentic restaurant called L'Artre, outside Quebec city, where a horse-drawn carriage delivers diners from a parking lot to a thatched cottage, where food is prepared at a fireplace according to old recipes, and the staff wear costumes. For the children, the setting and meal is likely to evoke images of the frontier; for me it conjured the image of the eating scene in the movie "Tom Jones."

Michael T. Kaufman

TORONTO

Some people profess not to like Toronto: It is too squeaky clean and the vaunted safety of its streets is only a masquerade for the place's boredom, they say.

Perhaps. For kids and parents this is a very comfortable town. The public transportation is first-rate, the zoo world-class and Torontonians unabashedly put family values first. From busy Nathan Phillips Square in front of the modernistic City Hall to Riverdale Farm — harboring sheep, goats, cows and other farm animals in an inner city park — this city's summer scene is one of smiling parents, energetic kids and a seemingly endless procession of stately prams.

For both residents and visitors, there are several dandy attractions designed with children in mind, but also of interest to grown-ups. A favorite for the under-12 set is Ontario Place, which features an absolutely stupendous playground — replete with dozens of suspended sponge punching bags, trampolines and handmade mountains. For the tired and the older, Ontario Place offers a changing program of excellent films shown on a screen six stories high.

For older kids, the Ontario Science Center is a must. Every exhibit can be touched, massaged and learned from. You can play astronaut on a simulated space flight, try your hand at papermaking or be part of a static electricity demonstration. The show is constantly updated.

Another attraction kids like is the CN Tower, a huge needle dominating Toronto's skyline and said to be the tallest free-standing structure in the world. The Metropolitan Toronto Zoo offers both a "zoomobile" excursion and a miniature train ride. Casa Loma, a castle-like house built by an eccentric millionaire in 1911 and open for tours, never fails to excite children's fantasies. From mid-August until Labor Day, the Canadian National Exhibition is a whopping big fair replete with midway, prize bulls and enough cotton candy to make anybody sick.

Theater

Toronto also boasts an excellent theater geared especially to children, the Young People's Theater at 165 Front Street East. Although productions are geared to young people from about 4 to early adulthood, the quality is really good enough to interest playgoers of all ages.

Toronto has several restaurants catering to kids. One is the Old Spaghetti Factory, 54 The Esplanade, and the Organ Grinder, next door at 58 The Esplanade. The Organ Grinder features a loud pipe organ and percussion instruments; to dine there is proof that you love your children immensely or, perhaps, of something a bit more worrisome.

Douglas Martin

ARGENTINA

Adults who are taking international flights with infants should remember that airlines charge 10 percent of the adult's fare for a child under 2. Most airlines, as a matter of policy and public relations, do give babies meals, but I was once refused by an Argentine Airlines flight attendant who said the infant would get food only if there was some left. Fortunately there was, but she said milk

was only for coffee. The best advice, of course, is to carry your own food, but for those long flights between South America and other continents that can mean a lot of baby bottles. You may find yourself at the mercy of flight attendants as to whether they want to heat the bottle for you. They do have a device on most planes that does it in a jiffy, but on a large craft such as a 747 it can be in a distant cabin and the attendant is either disinclined or harried.

Here are some hints about traveling with children in Buenos Aires; in a general way the hints apply to all Latin America:

Palermo Park

Children of all ages should go to Palermo Park, particularly around the lake next to the rose garden (in the area of Palermo Park across from the U.S. Embassy). You can rent rowboats or paddleboats to venture out on the lake, take a horse-and-buggy ride around it, or just walk along the many garden paths and over trestled bridges. On weekends, when Argentine families turn out in full force with picnic lunches, you are likely to pass a magician or mime performing an impromptu show for children. Along the way, vendors sell balloons, roasted peanuts and candy as well as colorful lollipops. Have an ice cream or other dessert while sitting on the patio of the Hotel del Cervo across the street from the lake. It is named after the statue of a deer on a nearby bluff, a traditional site for children to climb and have their picture taken.

Another place to go is Itaipark, an amusement park on Avenida Libertador with bumper cars, Ferris wheel and roller coaster. For a not very taxing day trip, join a tour to go to Tigre, a suburban town that is the jumping-off point for boat trips down the many canals of the Paraná River delta. The Paraná empties into the Plate River, an estuary, and the area is a favorite weekend resort for boaters and people who own gingerbread summer houses that sit back in the trees along the canals.

For a baby sitter, ask the *ama de llaves*, the housekeeper, at your lodgings. Hotels usually have a list of reputable baby sitters they will call for you. Prices are the equivalent of \$1 to \$2 an hour.

Emergencies

Almost all hotels have the name of a doctor or doctors they call in an emergency. Some, such as the Sheraton, have a house doctor who has office hours in the hotel. Hotels that cater to international tourists call doctors who speak English. In a dire emergency, have a taxi go to the nearest hospital, where you are sure to find a doctor who speaks English. Many Argentine doctors have studied in the United States or know English in order to keep up with American medical journals. Two hospitals where English is especially common are the British Hospital and the German Hospital. The quality of care at both is above average, though medical care is generally good in many hospitals and private clinics.

Argentines — and all Latins — are very open and friendly to children in public. Don't be surprised if perfect strangers come up and pinch the cheek of your baby. The sourest taxi driver will stop to let a mother and child cross the street, and waiters are especially forgiving. Children's menus do not exist in Latin America, but restaurants will prepare food in almost any special way you ask them. Children are accepted in almost all but the most exclusive restaurants.

Edward Schumacher

BRAZIL

If for no other reason, having the beach a few yards from most hotels guarantees that children will have a good time in Rio de Janeiro. Wonderful eagle-like kites can be bought and flown on the beach. But younger children should not go to the beach alone because of the large waves and strong undertow in some sections of Copacabana and Ipanema. Parents bringing children from the winter in the Northern Hemisphere into the Brazilian summer should also watch out for sunburn in the 90- to 100-degree Fahrenheit (32 to 38 Centigrade) heat.

For children under 12, the draw of the cable car up the Sugar Loaf is irresistible. In Tivoli Park, on the Rodrigo de Freitas lake, there is an amusement area but there is something infinitely more adventurous about swinging along in a cable car between two granite hills.

Older children who play soccer may especially like to see Brazilian stars at the soccer matches in Maracana Stadium, not only the world's largest but also the undisputed mecca of world soccer. The poetic quality of Brazil's version of the game is renowned, but the roar, the flags and the accompanying samba bands of up to 200,000 team supporters are no less entertaining. Packages including tickets and transportation to and from Maracana can be bought at most hotels.

Restaurants suitable for children can be found throughout Copacabana and Ipanema, the main resort neighborhoods of the city. Look for pizzerias and *churrascarias*, the latter selling a great variety of barbecued meat at reasonable prices.

Practical Matters

Baby sitters can be obtained through most hotels in Rio. If a child falls sick, the U.S. Embassy (tel: 292-7117) can give the names of English-speaking doctors. During working hours, ask for the consular section; at night or at weekends, ask for the duty officer. There are also two 24-hour emergency clinics for children with some English-speaking doctors: Urgencias Pediatricas de Copacabana (Rua Barata Ribeiro 111, tel: 542-0448) and Urgil-Ipanema (Barao da Torre 538, tel: 239-3345).

Disposable diapers, bottled baby foods and half a dozen brands of infant formula are readily available in drugstores (known throughout Latin America as *farmacias*) and in the modern supermarkets in the cities. Supplies may be shorter in small towns and in the countryside, so it is wise to stock up before setting out.

Most of these products are made by American or other foreign subsidiaries but quality control is less rigid in Brazil. While baby food is reported as about up to par, there are complaints that diapers get unstuck.

Alan Riding



Pioneer villages and model farms are Canadian specialties.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
100	100.00	100.00	100							
101	101.00	101.00	101							
102	102.00	102.00	102							
103	103.00	103.00	103							
104	104.00	104.00	104							
105	105.00	105.00	105							
106	106.00	106.00	106							
107	107.00	107.00	107							
108	108.00	108.00	108							
109	109.00	109.00	109							
110	110.00	110.00	110							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
111	111.00	111.00	111							
112	112.00	112.00	112							
113	113.00	113.00	113							
114	114.00	114.00	114							
115	115.00	115.00	115							
116	116.00	116.00	116							
117	117.00	117.00	117							
118	118.00	118.00	118							
119	119.00	119.00	119							
120	120.00	120.00	120							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
121	121.00	121.00	121							
122	122.00	122.00	122							
123	123.00	123.00	123							
124	124.00	124.00	124							
125	125.00	125.00	125							
126	126.00	126.00	126							
127	127.00	127.00	127							
128	128.00	128.00	128							
129	129.00	129.00	129							
130	130.00	130.00	130							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
131	131.00	131.00	131							
132	132.00	132.00	132							
133	133.00	133.00	133							
134	134.00	134.00	134							
135	135.00	135.00	135							
136	136.00	136.00	136							
137	137.00	137.00	137							
138	138.00	138.00	138							
139	139.00	139.00	139							
140	140.00	140.00	140							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
141	141.00	141.00	141							
142	142.00	142.00	142							
143	143.00	143.00	143							
144	144.00	144.00	144							
145	145.00	145.00	145							
146	146.00	146.00	146							
147	147.00	147.00	147							
148	148.00	148.00	148							
149	149.00	149.00	149							
150	150.00	150.00	150							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
151	151.00	151.00	151							
152	152.00	152.00	152							
153	153.00	153.00	153							
154	154.00	154.00	154							
155	155.00	155.00	155							
156	156.00	156.00	156							
157	157.00	157.00	157							
158	158.00	158.00	158							
159	159.00	159.00	159							
160	160.00	160.00	160							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
161	161.00	161.00	161							
162	162.00	162.00	162							
163	163.00	163.00	163							
164	164.00	164.00	164							
165	165.00	165.00	165							
166	166.00	166.00	166							
167	167.00	167.00	167							
168	168.00	168.00	168							
169	169.00	169.00	169							
170	170.00	170.00	170							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
171	171.00	171.00	171							
172	172.00	172.00	172							
173	173.00	173.00	173							
174	174.00	174.00	174							
175	175.00	175.00	175							
176	176.00	176.00	176							
177	177.00	177.00	177							
178	178.00	178.00	178							
179	179.00	179.00	179							
180	180.00	180.00	180							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
181	181.00	181.00	181							
182	182.00	182.00	182							
183	183.00	183.00	183							
184	184.00	184.00	184							
185	185.00	185.00	185							
186	186.00	186.00	186							
187	187.00	187.00	187							
188	188.00	188.00	188							
189	189.00	189.00	189							
190	190.00	190.00	190							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
191	191.00	191.00	191							
192	192.00	192.00	192							
193	193.00	193.00	193							
194	194.00	194.00	194							
195	195.00	195.00	195							
196	196.00	196.00	196							
197	197.00	197.00	197							
198	198.00	198.00	198							
199	199.00	199.00	199							
200	200.00	200.00	200							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
201	201.00	201.00	201							
202	202.00	202.00	202							
203	203.00	203.00	203							
204	204.00	204.00	204							
205	205.00	205.00	205							
206	206.00	206.00	206							
207	207.00	207.00	207							
208	208.00	208.00	208							
209	209.00	209.00	209							
210	210.00	210.00	210							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
211	211.00	211.00	211							
212	212.00	212.00	212							
213	213.00	213.00	213							
214	214.00	214.00	214							
215	215.00	215.00	215							
216	216.00	216.00	216							
217	217.00	217.00	217							
218	218.00	218.00	218							
219	219.00	219.00	219							
220	220.00	220.00	220							

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
221	221.00	221.00	221							
222	222.00	222.00	222							
223	223.00	223.00	223							
224	224.00	224.00	224							
225	225.00	225.00	225							
226	226.00	226.00	226							
227	227.00	227.00	227							
228	228.00	228.00	228							
229	229.00	229.00	229							
230	230.00	230.00	230							

(Continued from Page 6)

dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence
 dividend declared after spill-up or stock dividends.
 dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action
 on latest dividend meeting.
 dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative
 re with dividends in arrears.
 dividend period 52 weeks. The high-low range begins
 the start of trading.
 next day delivery.
 price-earnings ratio.
 dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus
 stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
 sales.

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 6

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Robot-Mounted Water Jets
Give Industry Good Cutter

By JOHN HOLUSHA

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Robots armed with gun-like nozzles at an auto-parts plant in Adrian, Mich., are trimming and cutting holes in hard plastic shields with one of the most common substances on earth: water. Thin streams under very high pressure are fired from the nozzles and cut through the tough plastic like a knife. Only a little steam and a buzzing accompany the process.

Although hydraulic equipment has been used to help dig mines for almost a century, high-speed machining with water jets has only been in practical application for a decade.

The robot-mounted water jets at the plant were installed in place of the more commonplace stamping presses used to remove excess material from the forming process and to punch holes needed to attach the shields to Chevrolet pickup trucks. The shields are meant to protect the trucks' gasoline tanks from high-speed crashes.

The chief advantage of the robot water-jet system is flexibility, according to Kevin Ostby of GMF Robotics Corp., who helped in its design.

"Instead of having different lines for different parts, you can use one line for all the parts," he said. With the programs for different parts loaded in the computer controlling the robots, "retooling" for a different batch simply involves calling up the correct program. And if new parts are designed, all that has to be changed are some handling fixtures and the robots' program.

The frequent sharpening and replacement of cutting edges and punches used in conventional trim and piece tooling are also eliminated.

Water cuts like a knife when it is pumped at a pressure of 55,000 pounds (24,948 kilograms) per square inch (6.5 square centimeters), about 1,000 times the pressure of a standard city water system, according to Henry Massenburg, president of Flow System Inc., which supplied the system used at Adrian.

"You have a stream that is about five-thousandths of an inch in diameter, or about the thickness of a human hair, traveling at about three times the speed of sound," he said. Water jets can cut rapidly through materials as diverse as corrugated cardboard, plywood, glass and thin slabs of stone. A hollow sapphire is used in the nozzle to form the stream. Because of its hardness, it resists being worn down by the pressure. Pure-water systems are not effective in cutting metal, but by modifying the nozzle and adding a sandpaper-type abrasive to the fluid, even thick blocks of steel can be machined.

CUTTING with water is being used by the aerospace industry to machine new materials, such as graphite-reinforced plastic composites difficult to work with conventional tools. The jets are separating printed circuit boards in the electronics industry and cutting up materials such as fiberglass insulation and the linings for disposable baby diapers.

Unlike conventional cutting tools, a water jet is sharp in all directions, so that robot arms can move it quickly, without regard to orientation, to cut intricate designs. At the recent demonstration in Detroit, a robot-mounted water jet rapidly cut man-shaped figures from a thick stack of cardboard sheets in a demonstration of the capabilities of a combined system.

The nozzle of the jet gun is held about half an inch above the material, so there is no contact except for the water. Because there is no cutting blade pushing against the material, no heavy clamps are needed to hold sheets in place.

And because the stream is so thin, very little water is used, even in continuous production. Mr. Massenburg said a consumption rate of about five gallons (18.9 liters) an hour is typical, and the four jet cutters at the Adrian plant combined use just 15 gallons an hour.

Water cuts like a knife when it is pumped at very high pressure

VW Details
Strike's
Effects

Hopes for Payout
Are Diminished

By Warren Giedler

International Herald Tribune

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — The hope that 1984 earnings at Volkswagenwerk would allow a dividend for the first time since 1981 now has to be held with "great skepticism" after VW's loss of 2.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion) in sales due to the metalworkers' strike, the company's chairman, Carl Hahn, said Thursday.

At VW's annual shareholders' meeting, Mr. Hahn said that in addition to sales losses of 160,000 autos, the strike cost the company 500 million DM after taxes. This includes wage payments to management, holiday pay to laid-off workers, and interest and depreciation expenses that continued during the production shutdown in half of May and all of June.

VW posted a 51-million DM profit in the first quarter of 1984 compared with a 100-million DM loss in the like period last year, and had been setting its sights on achieving a profit this year after two full years of losses. VW, which includes Audi, posted a loss of 300 million DM in 1982 and 215 million DM in 1983.

Mr. Hahn stopped short of saying the company would post a loss this year. "If we have suffered a setback, this doesn't mean that we will not achieve our goal of a return to profitability," he said.

He said VW could not expect to make up more than one quarter of the production lost to the strike. He added that results for the first six months would be "markedly set back" as a result.

Mr. Hahn said that because overall production in the first five months was down 45 percent from 1983, the company's share of the West German auto market for the period fell to 27.9 percent from 28.6 a year earlier. Some of this decrease, company officials said, could be attributed to increased market shares for Japanese automakers and for companies with major German operations, like

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)



Travelers buy air tickets from machines at New York's La Guardia Airport.

Airlines Sell Tickets by Machine;
Travel Agents Fear Lost Business

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ten minutes before the hourly departures of the Eastern Air Lines shuttle to Washington at New York's La Guardia Airport, the last-minute passengers arrive. Like many of them one recent morning, Lou Ulsch of West Milford, New Jersey, sprinted, billfold in mouth, over to one of the five self-service ticket machines.

He is one of an increasing number of U.S. business travelers who are buying their tickets from machines. It is a trend that disturbs travel agents who fear the devices could cost them their 10-percent commissions or even their jobs.

"It's convenient when it works right," Mr. Ulsch said, as he had to try two machines and two credit cards to get his ticket. Ten seconds later, he was ticketed and on his way to the gate.

For years, Eastern Air Lines has used ticket machines made by the Cubic Corporation of San Diego, California, for its shuttle flights. But soon a new, more powerful generation of machines will arrive, and not just in airline terminals. Unlike their predecessors, they will offer a multitude of destinations and fares and could take a large chunk of the business travel market.

Made by NCR Corp., the improved machines connect to an airline's mainframe computer and can ticket passengers, check creditworthiness and issue boarding passes. Its software can be customized to accommodate requests for window seats and nonsmoking sections, or even to ask questions in Spanish.

"People will discover they are more convenient than going to a travel agent or standing in line at a ticket counter," said Dan McKinnon, chairman of the federal Civil Aeronautics Board. "They found it true with banks, and they'll find it true here."

The major carriers are placing their orders. Pa-

cific Southwest Airlines, the airline that helped develop the first generation of ticket machines, is ready to introduce the new ones to its customers. Continental Air Lines plans to install 30 within the next month. And American Airlines recently bought 38 of the \$25,000 machines.

For the airlines, the machines can lock travelers into using specific carriers for an entire trip and save on commissions paid to travel agents.

Nevertheless, most industry experts agree the machines will never be able to dispense advice or compare fares, as a good travel agent does. So far, the airlines have placed the machines only in airports for last-minute travelers. But their full-scale introduction in banks, supermarkets and offices is expected soon, and it is expected to squeeze the marginal agent.

"That's going to affect travel agents, but not the good ones," Mr. McKinnon said.

Federal legislation sponsored by Representative Glenn Anderson, Democrat of California, and backed by travel agents, will try to overturn the 1982 decision in which the Civil Aeronautics Board gave the machines and other alternative ticket outlets its blessing. But the measure has stalled in both houses of Congress.

Before deregulation of the airline industry in 1978, travel agents were the only ones besides airlines allowed to sell tickets. If the aeronautics board's ruling stands, anyone who gets an airline's consent will be allowed to sell tickets. That includes American Express and Ticketron, two contenders who have the technology and are eager to use it.

Ticketron recently announced it would sell tickets aboard Virgin Atlantic Airlines flights from Newark to London. Passengers can buy tickets at

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Dollar Surges
To Records in
U.S. and Europe

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar soared to new highs here Thursday in advance of U.S. government reports that are expected to show strong economic growth, and surged to record closing highs against the Italian lira and French franc in European trading.

West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, again intervened to support the beleaguered Deutsche mark, making a three-day total of more than \$1.2 billion, but it still fell to a 10½-year low against the dollar.

A \$1.6-billion drop in the U.S. money supply late in the day had virtually no impact on the dollar.

"It stayed right in the day's high trading range," one trader said.

In New York, the mark closed at 2.8578 compared with 2.8443 a day earlier; the French franc closed at 8.7685 from 8.7325 previously; the pound closed at 1.3055 from 1.3085 on Wednesday and the yen ended at 242.77 from 242.53 earlier.

In London, the pound closed at 1.3075, compared with 1.3188 Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the mark ended at 2.8502 to the dollar from 2.8355 previously. In Paris, the franc finished at 8.76 compared with 8.7325 a day earlier, while the yen ended the day at 242.725 in Tokyo compared with the previous close of 242.40.

In Milan, the dollar rose to an all-time high of 1,751.45 lire, from 1,744 Wednesday.

Barry Weinstein, chief corporate trader for BankAmerica International, said the market "is driven by interest rates and expects rates to rise further."

He added that participants expect retail sales, industrial production, and the producer-price index to be released Friday "to confirm that the U.S. economy has grown rapidly, and that will put upward pressure on interest rates. As a consequence, people find U.S.-dollar-denominated investments very attractive."

BankAmerica's July survey of foreign-exchange managers at 50 large corporations showed 64 percent increase in dollar to trade around the 284-DM level.

The main reasons cited by the executives who were bullish on the dollar were high interest rates, the weakness of the West German economy, the expected repeal of withholding tax on foreign investments in U.S. government securities and an anticipated victory for President Ronald Reagan in the November elections.

However, a majority of the executives, who deal in foreign exchange forward and futures markets to hedge their dealings abroad, look for the dollar to decline.

Bank dealers cautioned also that any change in expectations could result in a steep and sudden sell-off of the dollar.

Despite an increase to 12 percent in British base interest rates 24 hours earlier, a London dealer said the pound performed "rather disappointingly" against the dollar locally.

OPEC's Output
Expected to Rise

Reuters

VIENNA — Kuwait's oil and finance minister forecast Thursday that the overall output by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would increase to meet extra demand this year and said that ministers may hold special talks in October to decide which members will get increased quotas.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said the glut on world markets was drying up and demand was recovering enough for OPEC to raise its output ceiling by at least one million barrels a day in the last quarter of 1984 from the present 17.5-million-barrel ceiling.

He was speaking after a two-day OPEC conference here that left prices and production levels unchanged, apart from a modest increase in output for financially strained Nigeria.

CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on July 12, excluding fees. New York rates at 4:00 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Y	Y
American	1.0000	1.9360	6.5595	0.7186	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
British	0.7186	1.3936	4.7564	1.0000	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
French	0.1523	0.2937	1.0000	0.1476	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
German	0.5163	1.0000	3.3757	0.4836	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Italian	0.0264	0.0520	0.1736	0.0254	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Japanese	0.0074	0.0147	0.0496	0.0070	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Swiss	0.7033	1.3803	4.7036	0.7363	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Spanish	0.1666	0.3332	1.1111	0.1625	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Portuguese	0.2000	0.4000	1.3333	0.1936	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Belgian	0.3366	0.6732	2.2444	0.3309	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Dutch	0.3760	0.7520	2.5074	0.3703	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Australian	0.7693	1.5386	5.1288	0.7637	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
New Zealand	0.6926	1.3852	4.6173	0.6870	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
South African	0.6700	1.3400	4.4667	0.6644	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Israeli	0.0337	0.0674	0.2248	0.0330	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Indian	0.0136	0.0272	0.0907	0.0133	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Pakistani	0.0038	0.0076	0.0250	0.0037	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Sri Lankan	0.0020	0.0040	0.0133	0.0019	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Singaporean	0.0048	0.0096	0.0312	0.0047	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Thai	0.0050	0.0100	0.0333	0.0049	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Philippine	0.0048	0.0096	0.0312	0.0047	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Indonesian	0.0038	0.0076	0.0250	0.0037	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Malaysian	0.0038	0.0076	0.0250	0.0037	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000
Chinese	0.0008	0.0016	0.0053	0.0008	163.33	237.46	200.48	2.0000

INTEREST RATES

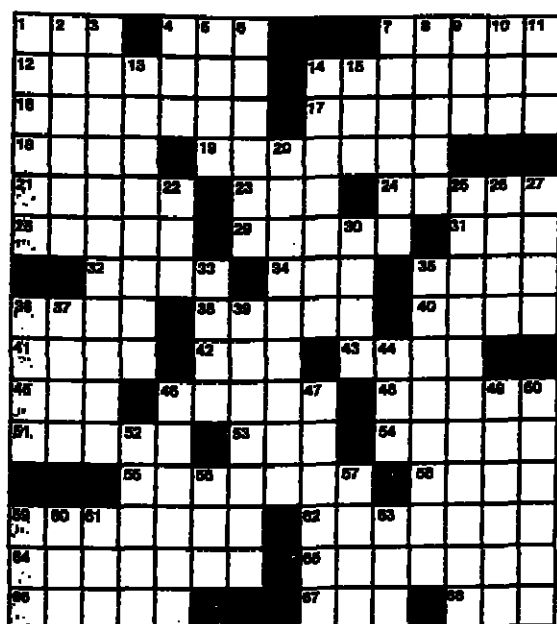
July 12

	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.	30 yr.
U.S. Govt.	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Corp.	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4
Municipal	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Foreign	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4

Asian Dollar Rates

July 12

	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.	30 yr.
Japan	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
South Korea	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4
Hong Kong	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Taiwan	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Singapore	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Malaysia	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Philippines	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Indonesia	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Thailand	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Brunei	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Sri Lanka	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
India	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Pakistan	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Bangladesh	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Nepal	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Myanmar	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Laos	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Cambodia	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Vietnam	11 1/4	12 1/4	13				



ACROSS

1 Eureka!
4 Hallucinatory drug, for short
7 Camel relative
12 Ribbed
14 World Series winners: 1983
16 Quilting
17 Snakeroot
18 Jewish month
19 Come up
21 Mitigates
22 Zetterling
24 Ford lemon
26 Photographer Adams
29 Chematic takes
31 Early English money
32 "A Shoo In," 1961 song
34 Mao's successor
35 Phoenix court team
36 Horne insect
38 Tie up the turkey
40 Shoshones
41 "Dear," Herbert
42 Czech actor
43 Hebrew letter
45 Double this for a Kenyan revolutionist
46 Broadway flops

DOWN

1 Ancient Greek region
2 French breed of fowl
3 Predacious
4 Chou En-
5 Daps
6 Frees from chicle
7 Swiss units for watches
8 Like some leaves
9 Pie—mode
10 Tubbed trio
11 Enzyme suffix
13 Kind of bulb
14 Clear
15 "Nought shall make us—"
20 Scrooge utterance
22 —Marshall, military analyst
25 Ukrainian river
26 Former lightweight champ
27 Girl
28 Tough job
29 Norman town
30 Mother
31 Dalai
37 Israeli statesman
39 Cato and Nero, to Pablo
40 Begun's spouse
44 N. African Moslem
47 Toasts
48 Mexican's woolen blanket
50 Poisonous fly
52 "—at the office"
56 Plato dialogue
57 Cicatrix
59 River bottom
60 Caicho
61 Tennis feat
63 B.O. et al.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



ANSWER: THE BOY'S DAD GETS TO SLEEP.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YETTS
DEBIA
LIERIX
NIGLAC

ANSWER: THE BARON TWICE WEDGED LAWFUL

Yesterday's Jumbles: BARON TWICE WEDGED LAWFUL

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	84	64	Beijing	84	64
Amsterdam	64	44	Bombay	84	64
Antwerp	64	44	Hong Kong	84	64
Berlin	64	44	New Delhi	84	64
Bombay	84	64	Shanghai	84	64
Buenos Aires	84	64	Tokyo	84	64
Calcutta	84	64			
Cardiff	64	44			
Chennai	84	64			
Copenhagen	64	44			
Dublin	64	44			
Edinburgh	64	44			
Geneva	64	44			
Helsinki	64	44			
London	64	44			
Los Angeles	84	64			
Madrid	84	64			
Moscow	84	64			
Munich	64	44			
Nice	84	64			
Osaka	84	64			
Paris	64	44			
Prague	64	44			
Rangoon	84	64			
Rome	84	64			
Stockholm	64	44			
Swansea	64	44			
Vienna	64	44			
Warsaw	64	44			
Zurich	64	44			

MIDDLE EAST

Amman 84 64
Beirut 84 64
Damascus 84 64
Jerusalem 84 64
Tel Aviv 84 64

OCEANIA

Auckland 84 64
Sydney 84 64

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



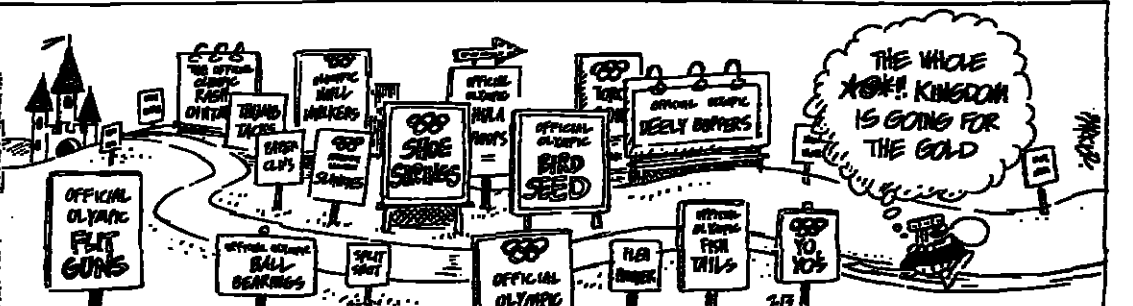
BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
300 Abitibi	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Alcan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bank of Montreal	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bell Canada	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 BHP	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Canadian Pacific	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Imperial Oil	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Inco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Northern Copper	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Noranda	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Potash Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Shawinigan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Stelco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Sun Life	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TSE 300	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

Amsterdam

Prices in Dutch guilders unless marked \$

Amsterdam	High	Low	Close	Change
300 AEX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 ABN	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Alcan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bank of Montreal	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bell Canada	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 BHP	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Canadian Pacific	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Imperial Oil	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Inco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Northern Copper	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Noranda	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Potash Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Shawinigan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Stelco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Sun Life	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TSE 300	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

Brussels

Prices in Belgian francs unless marked \$

Brussels	High	Low	Close	Change
300 C20	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 ABN	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Alcan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bank of Montreal	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bell Canada	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 BHP	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Canadian Pacific	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Imperial Oil	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Inco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Northern Copper	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Noranda	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Potash Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Shawinigan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Stelco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Sun Life	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TSE 300	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

Frankfurt

Prices in Deutsche marks unless marked \$

Frankfurt	High	Low	Close	Change
300 DAX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 ABN	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Alcan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bank of Montreal	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bell Canada	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 BHP	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Canadian Pacific	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Imperial Oil	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Inco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Northern Copper	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Noranda	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Potash Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Shawinigan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Stelco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Sun Life	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TSE 300	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

London

Prices in British pounds unless marked \$

London	High	Low	Close	Change
300 FTSE 100	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 ABN	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Alcan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bank of Montreal	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Bell Canada	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 BHP	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Canadian Pacific	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Imperial Oil	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Inco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Northern Copper	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Noranda	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Potash Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Shawinigan	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Stelco	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Sun Life	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TSE 300	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

Other Markets

Closing prices in local currencies

Other Markets	High	Low	Close	Change
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Hang Seng	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 ASX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 DAX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 CAC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Euronext	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 NYSE	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 NASDAQ	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 S&P 500	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Dow Jones	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 FTSE 100	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Hang Seng	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 ASX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 DAX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 CAC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Euronext	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 NYSE	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 NASDAQ	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 S&P 500	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Dow Jones	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

Tokyo

Prices in Japanese yen unless marked \$

Tokyo	High	Low	Close	Change
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 Nikkei	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 TOPIX	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

Singapore

Prices in Singapore dollars unless marked \$

Singapore	High	Low	Close	Change
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
300 SSEC	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4

Stockholm

Prices in Swedish kronor unless marked \$

Igella				
M Panner				
W. P. M.				

SPORTS

Decker Chooses 3,000-Meter Event for Olympics

By Jane Leavy

WASHINGTON — Mary Decker, the top woman distance runner in the United States, has decided to compete in the 3,000-meter event at the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Decker qualified for both the 1,500 meters and the 3,000 meters at the Olympic trials, but announced she would not try to run the 1,500.

"By no means do I want people to think I'm afraid to run the 1,500," Decker said Wednesday in a telephone interview from Eugene, Oregon. "I ran both to see if it was physically and psychologically possible to double. I don't think it is. By the time of the 1,500, I knew I shouldn't be doubling. I had to do it to know."

Decker said she chose the 3,000 meters because she feels it will be a higher quality race—the first confrontation between Decker and Zola Budd—and because of her soreness in her right Achilles tendon, which she first experienced during last month's trials. She has not run on the track since the trials, but expects to resume track workouts this week.

"It's just something that acts up when I'm on the track too much," she said. "Usually, I run on the

track once a week. At the trials, I ran six times in five days."

Decker said training for the 3,000 meters would put less stress on her Achilles tendon.

"For the 1,500, you have to do more speed work on the track," she said. "With the Achilles, it can't tolerate as much speed work. I can get ready to run a fast 3,000 much faster. I don't have to get on the track as often."

Decker said she is stronger than ever before, which ought to help her in the longer distance. "I can get sharp quickly in a week or a week and a half on the track, at least sharp enough in the 3,000 meters."

Since the trials, Decker has been treating her Achilles with ice, massage, and rubdowns. She has been doing some distance work and some workouts in the swimming pool. "We were very concerned," said her coach, Dick Brown. "We haven't done a track workout yet, but it seems to be holding up very well."

Brown said Decker would not have doubled even if there had been no problem with the tendon and even if she had won the 1,500-meter final. She hopes to be able to run a 1,500-meter race in Eugene before the Olympics, but still isn't sure whether she will.

Going into the trials, Decker was convinced she would be able to manage the double, which she won last summer at the world championships in Helsinki. "I really wanted to be able to double," she said. "I'm qualified in both events. It's having to choose, and nobody likes to do that."

In Helsinki, the competition in one event was completed before the second began. But on the Olympic schedule, for example, the heats of the 1,500 are the same day as the 3,000 semifinals. "The schedule doesn't permit it," she said. "If it was the same schedule as Helsinki, we'd go for it."

Decker said she first began to feel soreness in the night of the 1,500-meter semifinal at the trials.

"We warmed up and they were running a half hour behind, and so we cooled down and the air began cooling off," she said. "It started getting sore and it remained sore through the final of the 3,000 and the 1,500. It didn't hurt to run on it. It seems to have quieted down."

Decker said she ran in both events at the trials because "I didn't want anyone to think I was afraid. I wasn't afraid. I was just tired."

Ruth Wysocki became the first American woman to beat Decker at any distance since 1980 when she outran her in the final of the 1,500 meters.

Decker says she thinks it may take a world record to win the final of the 3,000 meters in Los Angeles. "I think people want it that much," she said. "I think the chance of doing it is very good."

The world record, 8:26.78, is held by Svetlana Ulasova of the Soviet Union. Decker holds every American record from 800 meters to 10,000. Her lowest time for 3,000 meters is 8:29.71. "It's not unrealistic to think that whoever wins will run between 8:20 and 8:25," she said.

Budd, the South African schoolgirl who was granted British citizenship this spring, will get most of the attention as Decker's rival. But Decker says she is more concerned about Marciana Puica of Romania. "I anticipate her being the toughest because her background is stronger," Decker said. "Zola has good times. But I've never seen her race. I've never seen her have good times in a race. The fact that there are preliminaries and semis ought to affect her to some degree."

Surely, Decker must be eager for the confrontation with Budd. "I'm eager to run in the Olympics," she said.

Injuries have littered Decker's career; they kept her out of the 1976 Olympics. The U.S.-led boycott kept her out of the 1980 Games. She has harbored fears

since then about missing the Olympics a third time, and although Brown says this injury was never serious enough to jeopardize her participation in the Olympics, it was unsettling.

Her double victory at Helsinki last summer engendered extraordinary expectations for Los Angeles. She says she isn't worried about people thinking less of her because she won't be able to match that feat.

"I think they'd think less of me if I went and didn't win, if I placed second or third in two events," she said.

Still, the decision wasn't easy. "It's tough because I love running the 1,500," she said. "I feel my chances to win are as good in either event."

To many, the 1,500 meters is the glamour event. "I don't consider it that way," she said. "I think there's just as much interest in the 3,000 as the 1,500. The only reason people remember the 1,500 more is because of the finish" in Helsinki, when Zaira Zaitseva of the Soviet Union was sprawled at Decker's feet as she crossed the finish line.

Was there a sense of loss in relinquishing the possibility of a repeat double?

"Anguish? Maybe a little bit," she said. "But now I have decided, there's a sense of relief."



Mary Decker winning the 1,500-meter run in Helsinki with Zamira Zaitseva at her feet.

VANTAGE POINT/Steven Crist

Swale's Death Shows Gap in Research

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So Swale most likely died of heart failure after all. More than three weeks after having decided that this was not why the Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes winner suddenly collapsed after a light morning gallop June 17, the pathologists and the veterinarians have found that it is the most plausible cause.

Having looked at thousands of samples under the microscope, they found a small area of scar tissue on the colt's heart, raising the possibility of an irregular heartbeat that could have led to cardiac arrest.

It is only a possibility, though, a scenario that the colt's devastated handlers and bewildered fans find comforting. Now there is a reason, they say, a logical explanation for his death. Some are even saying that perhaps a chronic heart problem explains his somewhat erratic form, explaining the defeat in the Preakness, which cost him racing's Triple Crown.

That notion seems preposterous, for there was not so much qualitative difference as there seemed between Swale's good and bad races, and he was never a brilliant enough horse to deserve the Triple Crown.

The feeling around the race track is that the mystery is over and that it is time to bury the story along with the horse. But if Swale's death is written off as a heart attack, just one of those things that happen around the track, the sport will have lost an opportunity to teach itself and its fans an important lesson about the nature of horses.

The point is that the health, the fitness and even the talent of thoroughbred race horses are more of a mystery than most people admit.

Despite the sincerity, compassion and hard work of many veterinarians, the science lags far behind the sport.

No one knows this better than the veterinarians close to the Swale case, who tried to accentuate the uncertainties of their work while dealing with questions from the public in the past few weeks.

Dr. Robert Fritz, Swale's veterinarian, stood silently through most of the autopsy on the day of the colt's death, answering occasional

whispered questions and studying the pathologists' methodology. He was waiting for them to reach the colt's heart, where he and other veterinarians expected to find a ruptured artery. When the heart proved to have no visible ruptures or major lesions, the shock was visible on his face.

A few minutes later, as the pathologists scrubbed up and packed samples for later examination, Fritz stared at the colt's body on the floor of the autopsy lab and began to talk quietly.

"It's a deficiency of the veterinary profession, of which I'm a part. We just don't have the research and the money for it. We're frustrated. We're doing more and more, and things are getting better, but there's so much to know."

The thoroughbred horse supports a multibillion-dollar industry and helps maintain the fortunes of some of the wealthiest people in the world. But when these racing people talk about "doing something good for the game," they often mean something like the Breeders Cup, a series of rich races and bonuses that may attract new fans but will also help the rich get richer.

With a few exceptions, the philanthropists who keep stables indulge their charities away from the track. One often hears about a famous horse owner's making a major contribution to a museum, a park or a hospital, but rarely to any project that would lead to further understanding of the animals that run for him.

There is no inclination here to compare the worth of veterinary research to that of human medicine or even architectural preservation. But there is a stunning contrast between the millions of dollars that change hands among the wealthy at horse auctions and race tracks, and the lack of funds for the most basic research into how these horses live and die.

The money is out there in private hands, among those who derive so much pleasure and profit from their horses. Spending some of it on veterinary research would truly be doing something good for the game.



Swale: A logical, but fragile, explanation.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Belgian Wins 14th Leg of Cycle Tour

DOMAINE DU ROURET, France (Combined Dispatches) — Fons de Wolf of Belgium won the 14th stage of the Tour de France cycle race over 227 kilometers (141 miles) from Rodez Thursday with a time of six hours, 45 seconds.

De Wolf broke away to finish almost 18 minutes ahead of four others, including Laurent Fignon and Bernard Hinault of France, who finished in six hours, 18 minutes, 25 seconds.

Vincent Barteau of France kept the overall lead for the ninth consecutive day. (Reuters, UPI)

Ovett Withdraws From British Meet

LONDON (UPI) — Steve Ovett, who holds the world record in the 1,500-meter run, has pulled out of a major international track and field meet because of a skin rash.

Ovett won a 1,500-meter race in Lausanne, Switzerland, earlier this week despite the rash. But he withdrew Thursday from Friday's meet at the Crystal Palace in London. Ovett, selected for both the 1,500 meters and 800 meters at the Los Angeles Olympics, has still to decide whether to represent Britain in a meet against Poland and Hungary Sunday at Birmingham.

Yankees Reportedly Release Dent

NEW YORK (AP) — Bucky Dent, who hoped to return as the New York Yankees' shortstop after a minor league tryout, has been released by the club, according to The New York Times.

The Times reported Thursday that Dent's agent was told Wednesday by Clyde King, the general manager, and Bill Bergesch, the club's vice president, that the team did not have a spot for Dent on the roster.

Dent, 32, was released by the Texas Rangers in spring-training and signed on with the Columbus Clippers in hopes of making the Yankees. At Columbus, Dent batted .259 in 16 games. Dent played for New York from 1977 until 1981, when he was traded to the Rangers for outfielder Lee Mazzilli. In an 11-year major-league career, Dent has a .247 batting average.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	52	31	.625	—
San Diego	48	35	.577	4 1/2
Los Angeles	47	36	.566	5 1/2
St. Louis	46	37	.555	6 1/2
Philadelphia	45	38	.543	7 1/2
Chicago	44	39	.530	8 1/2
San Francisco	43	40	.519	9 1/2
Montreal	42	41	.508	10 1/2
Arizona	41	42	.496	11 1/2
Colorado	40	43	.485	12 1/2
San Diego	39	44	.474	13 1/2
Los Angeles	38	45	.463	14 1/2
St. Louis	37	46	.452	15 1/2
Philadelphia	36	47	.441	16 1/2
Chicago	35	48	.430	17 1/2
San Francisco	34	49	.419	18 1/2
Montreal	33	50	.408	19 1/2
Arizona	32	51	.397	20 1/2
Colorado	31	52	.386	21 1/2
San Diego	30	53	.375	22 1/2
Los Angeles	29	54	.364	23 1/2
St. Louis	28	55	.353	24 1/2
Philadelphia	27	56	.342	25 1/2
Chicago	26	57	.331	26 1/2
San Francisco	25	58	.320	27 1/2
Montreal	24	59	.309	28 1/2
Arizona	23	60	.298	29 1/2
Colorado	22	61	.287	30 1/2
San Diego	21	62	.276	31 1/2
Los Angeles	20	63	.265	32 1/2
St. Louis	19	64	.254	33 1/2
Philadelphia	18	65	.243	34 1/2
Chicago	17	66	.232	35 1/2
San Francisco	16	67	.221	36 1/2
Montreal	15	68	.210	37 1/2
Arizona	14	69	.200	38 1/2
Colorado	13	70	.189	39 1/2
San Diego	12	71	.178	40 1/2
Los Angeles	11	72	.167	41 1/2
St. Louis	10	73	.156	42 1/2
Philadelphia	9	74	.145	43 1/2
Chicago	8	75	.134	44 1/2
San Francisco	7	76	.123	45 1/2
Montreal	6	77	.112	46 1/2
Arizona	5	78	.101	47 1/2
Colorado	4	79	.090	48 1/2
San Diego	3	80	.079	49 1/2
Los Angeles	2	81	.068	50 1/2
St. Louis	1	82	.057	51 1/2
Philadelphia	0	83	.046	52 1/2

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	52	31	.625	—
Los Angeles	48	35	.577	4 1/2
San Francisco	47	36	.566	5 1/2
Minnesota	46	37	.555	6 1/2
Chicago	45	38	.543	7 1/2
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San Francisco	7	76	.123	45 1/2

OBSERVER

Sorry, Right Number

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — It was on June 19, 1984, that New York became a cellular town. A full-page advertisement in The New York Times carried the news, "Today, New York becomes a cellular town," said the headline.

Kehoe, once a milkman, but now retired on account of being obsolete, heard the news from his wife at breakfast. "You won't believe this, Kehoe," she said. "New York becomes a cellular town today."

"Cellular?" asked Kehoe. "Could that mean they're bringing back the horse-drawn milk wagon so I won't be obsolete anymore?"

Stirred by the dreams of being employable again, he seized the paper and read.

Sometimes today, somewhere in the greater New York and New Jersey area, some business person is going to make a telephone call. And make history.

Norma Van Von, brilliant magazine editor, detested people who phoned before breakfast.

He may be on the George Washington Bridge. In the middle of Madison Avenue. On the Sprain Brook Parkway.

"Well, you don't sound to me like a business person," snarled Norma Van Von. "You sound to me like a businessman with the wrong number. . . . What's that?"

"Don't I want to hear you make history?" What kind of creep are you, making obscene phone calls before breakfast from the middle of Madison Avenue?" She tore her telephone out of the wall.

He may be driving at 55 miles per hour. Or stopped at a light. Or even caught in traffic.

Kegs Kepler, caught in traffic on the Sprain Brook Parkway, didn't like it. Didn't like it one bit. Here he was, caught in traffic. And a bullet-riddled corpse in the car trunk. It violated the mob's basic rule: Stay out of traffic jams when transporting a body.

And he'll reach for a telephone that's as simple to use as the phone in his office.

Fortunately, Kegs' car had a phone as simple to use as the phone in his office. He buzzed his secretary on the back seat. "Miss Porter, get Kehoe, the obsolete milkman, and tell him if he wants a carting

job to get down here pronto with a horse and milk wagon."

Before today, no such thing was possible. But now Priority One Cellular service is here. And business will never be the same.

"He's got you on hold?" an irate Kegs Kepler roared at his secretary. "Kehoe, the obsolete milkman, pusses me, Kegs Kepler, on hold?" He drew his pistol and ridged the phone with bullets.

□
... offers you every thing. . . . The ability to reach any other number in the world.

"From my own car, any other number in the world? You're kidding," Norma Van Von said to the telephone salesman. "I'll bet you can't reach the number of — oh, let's say — an obsolete milkman."

At the wheel, the salesman was busy dialing and Norma was lost in fantasies of telephoning from the George Washington Bridge when they plopped into a traffic jam and hit Kegs Kepler's car with a jolt that threw open the trunk.

You can expedite projects. Leaping from his car, Kegs scowled at Norma and the salesman. "Look what you've done to the passenger in my trunk," he complained.

Ignoring him, the salesman triumphantly handed the phone to Norma. "I have an obsolete milkman named Kehoe on the line," he said. "Forget the milkman," said Norma. "Call the police."

If all this sounds good to you, then arrange a free, no-obligation demonstration.

"I'm afraid the police have put me on hold," said the salesman, while admiring the gun with which Kegs gestured him into the car trunk. "You too, sister," Kegs said to Norma.

"Such a forceful man," said Norma. "Let's put this traffic jam behind us and get on with it."

Just call any of the authorized sales offices.

"Miss Porter," said Kegs to his secretary, "use this cellular phone to get me two tickets on the red-eye to Rio for tonight." He swept Norma into his arms.

"As an editor," he said, "You'll have to stop me from overpunctuating people I don't like."

And take your place in business history.

New York Times Service

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That He Will Be Heard in Washington

By Sandy Rowner
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He almost became a microbiologist. While he was still in college, at Dartmouth, he even discovered a new species of shrimp, and if he had continued in that field it would have been named after him: *Eubranichius Koopel*. It was, he recalls, tempting. But instead he went on to medical school.

With his square-cut Dutch sea captain's beard and his steely blue eyes, Dr. C. Everett Koop, U.S. surgeon general, is a visual throwback to his Nieuw Amsterdam forbears. In the case of the 1990 Koops, "Nieuw" Brooklyn.

Today he looks even more the sea captain, circa a century or two ago. It's the uniform — an impressive ensemble, including a gold-buttoned jacket heavy with braid and ribbons. "Today I'm wearing it," Dr. Koop said, "because it is Wednesday, and Wednesday I wore it because I was conducting a seminar, and Monday because I was making a speech."

No one remembers when a surgeon general last wore a uniform. Dr. Koop points out that the Public Health Service, part of which is still the surgeon general's province, was the United States' first uniformed health service, and he insists that its restoration has been "a real morale booster."

Dr. Koop, 67, retired from more than two decades as chief of surgery at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia to accept President Ronald Reagan's appointment. He was 100 days too old, according to statute, and during the efforts to change the law on his behalf, his evangelical stands against abortion and for traditional roles for women became major considerations on Capitol Hill and in the popular media. He quickly came to be called "Dr. Koop" behind his back, and he was expected to become to health issues what former Interior Secretary James Watt became to environmental ones.

But it didn't happen quite that way. Dr. Koop's most public effort since his 1982 swearing-in, to which he has lent all of his test-preacher style and medical professionalism, has been his campaign against cancer in general and smoking in particular. There he is on the tube, appearing almost as often as ads for light beer in public service spots or on talk shows, eyes flashing, baritone rumbling, avuncular and sincere, waging his implacable war.

"Wherever I go now," he said, "somebody will come up and say how pleased they are that 'You footed them all and proved not to be what they said you were.' But it wasn't that I was so different from what I was, it was that I was different from what I was painted. I just wasn't the two-headed monster the press claimed I was."

"When I came in, I knew what was expected of me — not by the government, but by my critics and my so-called clique — 'He pauses, then adds, 'All those four people who supported me."

He said he told Richard Schweiker, then Secretary of Health and Human Services, "that I didn't come in to use the job as a pulpit. Everybody knows how I feel about abortion. I've written books and films about it. I have bigger fish to fry."

You could call smoking one of those fish. Baby Doe became another.

The Baby Doe case involves the government's efforts to force hospitals to turn over medical records of severely handicapped infants to assure that no care or surgery is withheld, with or without the agreement of parent or pediatrician. The issue was prompted by the death in 1982 of a Down's syndrome infant in Indiana, whose parents had won court approval of their decision to refuse potentially life-saving surgery for their child. Dr. Koop was not involved in the initial regulations proposed by the Department of Health and Human Services — which he feels had not been done "right" — but, when

they failed, Dr. Koop agreed to take on the responsibility of drafting new ones.

In the process, he managed to upset not only his colleagues in the medical profession, who thought he was advocating intrusion into their territory, but his conservative, anti-abortion supporters, who didn't think he was hardline enough. Dr. Koop is not hesitant in his counterattacks.

"The one thing I would like you to know about me is I have never been shrill. The things the pro-life people have been saying and doing since the Baby Doe regulations turned me on my ear, I am furious, and they know it."

Though Dr. Koop's revised regulations included basic agreements hammered out at his behest by organizations normally at odds on the issue — handicapped-rights groups, for one, and the American Academy of Pediatrics, for another — they were ruled illegal as well.

Dr. Koop admitted disappointment at the court defeat. "As always, I prefer education to regulation. I felt that in view of the fact the profession is not policing itself to the satisfaction of the Justice Department and the president, we needed some regulation, and I'm afraid medicine will get legislation now, not just regulations."

Indeed, a recently proposed amendment to the Child Abuse Act would make the withholding of medical treatment tantamount to abuse, under certain circumstances. The compromise would give physicians and hospitals leeway in refusing to take heroic measures when, for example, they would merely prolong dying.

Many of the groups at odds over the Baby Doe issue have agreed to support the new legislative criteria, although the American Medical Association still opposes them because they do not take into consideration "quality of life" issues.

Dr. Koop did not formally participate in the most recent negotiations, but he did play a key behind-the-scenes role. He thinks

the amendment is a good compromise, he says, "because it doesn't intrude excessively into the practice of medicine and does protect handicapped kids."

Sometimes Dr. Koop likes to say outrageous things for the sake of outrage, a habit that has gotten him into trouble. In a mostly tongue-in-cheek speech he made a few years ago to graduating osteopaths, for example, he compared abortions to the willful euthanasia of the elderly.

But his medical reputation is enormous — he was a pioneer in pediatric surgery, well-known for his work in correcting handicaps in the newborn and in separating Siamese twins.

His critics suggest that Dr. Koop's compassion cuts little ice with the Reagan administration's health policy makers. Health and Human Services officials have testified in opposition to — or in favor of — cuts in most federal legislation and infant care programs. At the same time, health committee staffers note that Dr. Koop himself does not testify on the infant care programs, and in



Dr. C. Everett Koop: "Bigger fish to fry."

fact, some Capitol Hill observers believe he has been deliberately isolated, restricted in his public statements to smoking, cancer and Baby Doe.

His stance as a point man on the anti-smoking issue has not only caused some of his critics to shift their ire elsewhere, but it has brought him a new set of critics in North Carolina. Dr. Koop and his position have become issues in the current senatorial campaign.

Democratic Governor James B. Hunt Jr., who is seeking to unseat conservative Republican Senator Jesse Helms, is painting the administration as insensitive to the tobacco industry, a serious charge indeed in tobacco's home state. Both men have denounced Dr. Koop.

"I wouldn't expect them to say anything else," says Dr. Koop. "In fact, I feel slightly if they didn't. I think the response to the recent smoking report and my call for a smoke-free society by the year 2000 has been most encouraging. The militant nonsmoker is getting more courage, and the more victories he wins, the more courage he gets."

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PEOPLE

Conservationists Salvage Bernstein Opera Scores

A team of conservationists save the score of Leonard Bernstein's new opera "A Quiet Place," which suffered serious water damage. The score of the opera — including revisions, notations and phrasings — was shipped to the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington July 6 following its European premiere last month at La Scala, in Milan, Italy. Also damaged was the score of Bernstein's 1950s one-act opera "Trouble in Tahiti," which is performed as a companion piece to the new work. "The box had been soaked with water. The parts were unreadable and the pages were sticking together," said Peter F. director of the center's Performing Arts Library. The score was sent to the Library of Congress conservation office where a team of 2 headed by Peter Waters, separate each leaf with two sheets of wax paper, inserting absorbent sheets between each page to pick up the moisture without staining the ink. The opera will be ready time for its East Coast premiere at the Kennedy Center Opera House, a spoke woman said. Waters gained prominence in the field with his work books damaged in a flood at the National Library in Florence in 1960s.

Michael Jackson, in Dallas for the second stop of his nationwide tour, strolled through a shopping mall for about 20 minutes disguised as an old man with a mustache and beard, until he was recognized by Jackson and his brothers who began a three-concert stand there Friday night.

Karel Soucek, 37, who went off the Horseshoe Falls in a barrel last week, was arrested in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Wednesday on a lawfully performing a stunt, as was fined \$500.

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